

Record Group 104. Entry 1.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE,
1792-1899.

RG 104 RECORDS OF THE
BUREAU OF THE MINT
U.S. Mint At Philadelphia,
1791-1936

Correspondence, 1792-1904

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE,
1792 - 1899

1872 - OCT.

To

1873 - MAR.

BOX NO.
91

NC-152

E-1

HM1992

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1872/OCTOBER

Insured by ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

for

to

only.

For the Company,

Insurance, \$

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

\$ 500,000

New York,

Dec. 29 1872

Received from

Buttreault.

Sealed and said to contain

One hundred thousand Dollars Good

Addressed

St Mark Phila Pa

Upon the special acceptance and agreement that this Company is to forward the same to its agent nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there to deliver the same to other parties to complete the transportation—such delivery to terminate all liability of this Company for such package; and also, that this Company are not to be liable in any manner, or to any extent for any loss, damage or detention of such package, or of its contents, or of any portion thereof, occasioned by the acts of God, or by any person or persons acting or claiming to act in any military or other capacity in hostility to the government of the United States, or occasioned by civil or military authority, or by the acts of any armed or other mob or riotous assemblage, piracy or the dangers incident to a time of war, nor when occasioned by the dangers of railroad, transportation, or ocean or river navigation, or by fire or steam, unless specially insured by this Company and so specified in this receipt. In no event shall this Company to be liable for a greater sum than that above mentioned, nor shall it be liable for any such loss unless the claim therefor shall be made in writing, at this office, within thirty days from this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained shall extend to, and enure to the benefit of each and every Company, or person, to whom the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY may entrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability thereof of such other Company or person.

For the Company

Freight,

Wm. C.
Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York,

Oct 29 1872.

Sir

I have to advise the shipment this day to the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia of \$500,000. in gold dollars, and inclose Adams Express Co's receipt for same.

Very respectfully,

W. C. Willcox

asst Treasurer U.S.

James Pollock, Esq

Director U.S. Mint

Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos Millhouse Esq
~~Pres. of N.Y. Assn of Mfrs~~
asst Treas. U.S.
New York

Sends \$500,000. in
Gold Dollars, for
recoinage.

Rec Oct. 30/72

Insured by ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

for

to

only.

For the Company,

Insurance, \$

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

\$ 500000

New York,

1872

Received from

C. S. Drexler & Co.

Sealed and said to contain

Five hundred thousand Dollars Gold

Addressed

Wm. H. Phelps

Upon the special acceptance and agreement that this Company is to forward the same to its agent nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there to deliver the same to other parties to complete the transportation—such delivery to terminate all liability of this Company for such package; and also, that this Company are not to be liable in any manner, or to any extent for any loss, damage or detention of such package, or of its contents, or of any portion thereof, occasioned by the acts of God, or by any person or persons acting or claiming to act in any military or other capacity in hostility to the government of the United States, or occasioned by civil or military authority, or by the acts of any armed mob or riotous assemblage, piracy or the dangers incident to a time of war, nor when occasioned by the danger of railroad transportation, or ocean or river navigation, or by fire or steam, unless specially insured by this Company and so specified in this receipt. In no event is this Company to be liable for a greater sum than that above mentioned, nor shall it be liable for any such loss unless the claim therefor shall be made in writing, at this office, within thirty days from this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained shall extend to, and apply to the benefit of, each and every Company, or person, to whom the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY may entrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability therefor of such other Company or person.

For the Company

Freight,

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,
New York, *Oct 30*. 1872.

Sir
I have to advise the shipment to
you this day of \$500,000. in gold dollars,
for recoinage.

Inclosed Adams Express Co's receipt.

Very respectfully.

W. M. W. W.

Asst Treasurer U.S.

James Pollock Esq

Director U.S Mint

Philadelphia Pa.

Thos. Killhouse, &
asst Treas. U.S.
New York

Sends \$500,000. in
gold dollars, for
recoinage.

Rec'd Oct 31/72

Assistant-Treasurer of A.S.-

Boston -
Mass -

1870

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

Boston, Mass., Oct 29, 1872.

Sir

On 10th inst. I forwarded to you by
Adams Exp. Co. \$500 - U.S. legal tender
notes requesting you to return to me that
amt. in one & two cent pieces. Please
inform me when the same will be
sent to me & oblige

Yr. obt. servt.

F. T. Haven
Asst. Treas. U.S.

To the Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

F^r Haven Jr
Asst U. S. Treas
Boston
Mass

Asks how soon he can
have small coin ordered

Ru Oct 30. 1872

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

[DOMESTIC BILL OF LADING.]

Philadelphia,

Dec 3 1872

RECEIVED of

Director

of W. D. Mink

Value 25-

Per Parcel

For which this Company charges

Marked *Insurance* *W. D. Avery* Office
Boston City *Mass*

Which it is mutually agreed is to be forwarded to our Agency nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there delivered to other parties to complete the transportation.

It is part of the consideration of this contract, and it is agreed, that the said Express Company are Forwarders Only, and are not to be held liable or responsible for any loss or damage to said property while being conveyed by the Carriers to whom the same may be by said Express Company entrusted, or arising from the dangers of Railroads, Ocean or River Navigation, Steam, Fire in Stores, Depots, or in Transit, Leakage, Breakage, or from any cause whatever, unless, in every case, the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of said Express Company or their servants; nor, in any event, shall the holder hereof demand beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which the article forwarded is hereby valued, unless otherwise herein expressed, or unless specially insured by them, and so specified in this receipt, which insurance shall constitute the limit of the liability of the Adams Express Company. And if the same is entrusted or delivered to any other Express Company or Agent, (which said Adams Express Company are hereby authorized to do,) such Company or persons so selected shall be regarded exclusively as the agent of the shipper or owner, and as such alone liable, and the Adams Express Company shall not be, in any event responsible for the negligence or non-performance of any such Company or person; and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained, shall extend to and inure to the benefit of each and every Company or person to whom the Adams Express Company may entrust or deliver the above described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability therefor of such other Company or person. In no event shall the Adams Express Company be liable for any loss or damage, unless the claim therefor shall be presented to them in writing at this office, within thirty days after this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed. All articles of Glass or contained in Glass, or any of a fragile nature, will be taken at Shipper's risk only, and the shipper agrees that the Company shall not be held responsible for any injury by breakage or otherwise, nor for damage to goods not properly packed and secured for transportation. It is further agreed, that said Company shall not, in any event, be liable for any loss, damage or detention caused by the acts of God, Civil or Military Authority, or by Rebellion, Piracy, Insurrection or Riot, or the dangers incident to a time of war, or by any riotous or armed assemblage. If any sum of money, beside the charge for transportation, is to be collected from the consignee on delivery of the above-described property, and the same is not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, the shipper agrees that this Company may return said property to him after the expiration of that time, subject to the conditions of this receipt, and that he will pay the charges for transportation both ways, and that the liability of this Company for such property while in its possession for the purpose of making such collection, shall be that of Warehousemen only.

For the Company,

Freight, _____

G. B. Thompson

United States Assay Office,

Boise City, Idaho, October 29th 1872

Hon James Pollock
Director of the Mints.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of 1000 French Cupels, one oz of fine gold & twenty ozs of silver, forwarded by you to this Office, also the returned money order for \$18.50.

By some oversight this Office has not been provided with a "Register of Deposit Warrants" & the quarterly "Calculation Sheets" for Silver Bullion. Please have them forwarded as soon as convenient or advise me of the proper place where to get them. For your kind recommendation of an increase of salaries at this Office, all the officers are deeply indebted to you.

Mr R. Heuschkel has qualified as Melter & Refiner of this institution. His temporary commission was received by me a few days ago & he is now discharging the duties of the office to full satisfaction.

Very Respectfully
Alverson

Assayer

Boise City Assay Office

Has rec^d fine gold &
silver —

Want Receipts of Rec-
-post Warrants, &
Calculation sheets for
silver.

Rec Nov. 8/72

Detroit
Custom House,
Detroit Michigan

October 23^d, 1872.

Director of U.S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa,

Sir
Enclosed I send

you \$10th gold piece which was recd. at this
office for duties, shipped to U.S. Depository
Chicago and returned to me as bad, said it
was filled. On Examination of the same
I find that the piece is a good one, the fault
being a flaw in the plate, which gave the piece
a dead sound -

May I ask to be furnished with a perfect
piece in exchange, by mail at your earliest
convenience? I am

Very respectfully

Your Oth servant
J. J. Lerone
Collector

Geo. Jerome
Call. Customs
Detroit Mich

Oct. 22, 1872

Relating to Eagle sent
for examination

Recd.

Oct. 24/72

No. of Enclosures

Custom House,

Detroit Mich

October 28th, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
of your communication of the 24th inst.
and in reply would say that you may
send me \$9⁴⁰ coin as you proposed -

Thanking you for the attention you have
given to this small matter -

I remain

Very respectfully

Your Obedt Servant

Geo. L. Brown

Collector

Hon Jas Pollock

Director U.S. Mint

Philadelphia Pa

Geo. Jerome,
Collector of Customs
Detroit
Mich.

, 187.

Relating to

Requests \$920 gds
(proceeds of light rapids)
to be sent by mail.

No. of Enclosures

Rec^d Oct 30. 1872

(Copy)

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia October 28th 1872

Sir:

In compliance with your request for an explanation (in answer to a letter of the Hon F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the U. S. to you directed and under date of October 26. 1872) as to how it is that there appears to be an over charge to the Bullion Fund of the Mint of \$349.39 in the a/c of the U. S. Treasurer, I would respectfully make the following Statement, viz:

In the First Quarter 1871 (Jan'y 25th to 31st) there was received at the Mint from different Asst. Treasurers the sum of \$100,000 for credit of the Bullion Fund in Silver Coin. On making an examination of it, it was found that \$45,000 was so abraded that it was considered unfit to reissue, and an order from the Hon Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 21st 1871 directed that it should be recoined, and the loss by abrasion should be made up to the Mint by a Transfer Draft.

The Bullion Fund received credit for the actual value of the coin, viz \$94,650.61 as reference to the a/c of the First Quarter 1871, now in the Department, will show

A few days since the Treasurer received a Coin Draft for \$349.39 from the Treasurer U. S. which it has

been ascertained is designed for the Credit of the
Bullion Fund and has since been placed to the
credit of that Fund.

Very Respectfully Yours
(Signed) L. R. Cowpethwaite
Treasurer Clerk

Hon James Pollock
Director of the Mint

L. R. Cowpethwaite
Treasurer Clerk
U. S. Mint

~~Explaining~~
Error in Bullion Fund
of \$349.39, in reply
to inquiry from P. E.
Spencer, Aug. U. S.

Rec^d Oct 28. 1872

R2

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., October 28th, 1872.

During your next examination of the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, I desire that you will particularly notice whether the provisions of Independent Treasury Circular, dated January 9. 1872, - copy of which is herewith enclosed - have been and are strictly carried out, especially the paragraphs marked, and as to whether all pension checks proper, which have been paid since the date of said Circular, are drawn to order as required by law.

Very respectfully,

Wm A. Richardson
Acting Secretary.

James Ballou, Esq.,
Director of Mint.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting
Sec'y Treasury
(Richmond)

Further instructions
with reference to the
Monthly Count at the
office of the Asst
Treas. Phil^a

Rec^d Oct 30/72

1872.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY CIRCULAR, No. 1.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO PUBLIC MONEYS AND OFFICIAL CHECKS OF
UNITED STATES DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Treasury Department,

January 2, 1872.

All public money advanced to disbursing officers of the United States must be deposited immediately, to their respective credits, with either the United States Treasurer, some Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depository, other than a National Bank Depository, nearest or most convenient; or, by special direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a National Bank Depository, except—

- (1.) Each disbursing officer of the War Department, specially authorized by the Secretary of War, when stationed on the extreme frontier or at places far remote from such depositories, may keep, at his own risk, such moneys as may be intrusted him for disbursement.
- (2.) Any officer receiving money remitted to him upon specific estimates, will at once disburse the same accordingly, without waiting to place it in a depository, if the payments are due, and he prefers this method to that of drawing checks.

Checks drawn by disbursing officers, upon money thus deposited, should be in favor of the person, by name, to whom payment is to be made, or in favor of such person, by name, or bearer, with these exceptions:

[A.] Any disbursing officer may draw checks *in favor of himself or bearer* for such amounts as may be necessary [1] to pay sums under twenty dollars; [2] to pay (a) fixed salaries due at a certain period, he may withdraw the necessary amount by checks two days before the salaries are to be paid, (b) *he may withdraw the necessary amount by check.*

[B.] Any disbursing officer of the War Department, specially designated by the Secretary of War, may also draw by checks payable to himself or bearer the amount of his regular monthly pay-rolls or vouchers, not to exceed five days before the regular date when payment of such pay-rolls or vouchers is due.

✓ All disbursing officers or agents, except Pension Agents, drawing checks on moneys deposited to their official credit, must state on the face or back of each check the object or purpose to which the avails are to be applied. Such statement may be made in brief form, but must clearly indicate the object of the expenditure, as for instance "pay," "pay-roll," or "payment of troops," adding the fort or station, "purchase of subsistence" or other supplies, "on contract for construction," mentioning the fortification or other public work for which the payment is made, &c.

✓ Pension Agents drawing checks in favor of themselves, or in favor of any person other than a pen-

sioner, must furnish a list, containing the names of the persons to whom payment is to be made from the avails, and the amounts payable to each.

Transfer checks drawn by one disbursing officer in favor of another, will be used only to effect a transfer of credit from the drawer to the payee in the depository where they are payable and to which they should be transmitted by the payee for such purpose.

Excepting checks of Pension Agents in favor of pensioners, and "bounty checks," public depositaries are not required to pay checks of disbursing officers made payable in the alternative, to any person or his order. They *may*, however, pay them when drawn to order if satisfied of the genuineness of the endorsements and sufficient funds remain to the credit of the drawer.

Checks will not be returned to the drawer after their payment, but the depository with whom the account is kept shall furnish the officer with a monthly statement of his deposit account.

No allowance will be made to any disbursing officer for expenses charged for collecting money on checks.

In case of the death, resignation, or removal of any disbursing officer, checks previously drawn by him will be paid from the funds at his credit, unless said checks have been drawn more than four months before the presentation thereof, or reasons exist for suspecting fraud.

Each disbursing officer is required, when first opening a disbursing account, to furnish his official signature to the officer on whom the checks are drawn before drawing such checks.

No. —.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. (*Assistant Treasurer or Depository*.)

—, —, 18—.

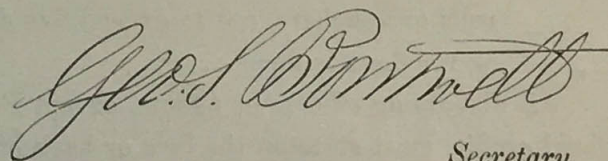
RECEIVED of —, —, — 100 Dollars, consisting of —, to be placed to his credit as —, and subject only to his check in that official capacity.

\$—.

—, —, U. S. (*Assistant Treasurer or Depository*.)

A receipt of this form shall be given for every deposit made by a disbursing officer, which shall show, besides its serial number and the place and date of issue, the character of the funds, *i. e.*, whether coin or currency; and if the credit is made by a disbursing officer's check, transferring funds to another disbursing officer, the essential items of the check shall be enumerated; if by a Treasury draft, like items shall be given, including the warrant number. The title of each officer shall be expressed, and the title of the disbursing account shall also show for what branch of the public service the account is kept, it being essential for the proper transaction of Department's business that moneys advanced to a disbursing officer serving ~~in capacities, from~~ ~~separate and distinct from each other,~~ and be so reported to the Department both by the officer and the depository.

These regulations are intended to supersede those of May 27, 1857, November 10, 1866, January 18, 1868, November 23, 1869, July 14, 1871, October 10, 1871, and November 24, 1871.



Secretary.

(See acts of August 6, 1846; March 3, 1857; June 14, 1866.)

The Philadelphia National Bank.

Philadelphia, 10/28 1872

U.S. Mint Philadelphia,

Treasurer,

Dear Sir:

On the 4th inst we
deposited \$100 with you for coins
for the new Castle Co. National Bank
of Odessa, Delaware, — will you have
the kindness to say when they may
expect the arrival thereof.

and oblige,

Yours Respy,

FOR B. F. CHATHAM, CASH'R

W. M. Gregg

Sent Oct 23/72

Philad^a Nat BK

Philad^a P_c
J. M. Gregg -

Asks after base coins
ordered

Ru Oct 29/72

D. R. COOLEY,
President.

W. P. HURD,
Vice President.

~~IRA W. NASH,~~
Cashier.

UNION CITY NATIONAL BANK,

Union City, Mich., Oct 26 1872

2
Wm U S Mull-

Phil Ray

Dear Sir:--Your favor of.....inst.

is received with enclosures as stated, and shall have attention.

I ~~enclose~~ have or see nothing
of my copper & 5¢ melle,
as yet.

The town will go for
Grant, but we need the
change. now

Oct 27

Very Truly,

C. J. Mull

Cashier.

Union City Nat BK
Union City
C.A. Allen Mich

Asks after base coins
ordered

Rec^d Oct 29/72

S. I.

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, Oct. 26, 1872.

Sir:

I have your letter of 22nd inst, stating the amount of the "Bullion Fund" of the Mint September 30. 1863, at \$414,654.¹⁶/₁₀₀, which agrees with the accounts in this office.

Since that date down to January 25th 1871, the Bullion Fund has been charged as follows.

Sept. 2. 1864.	\$30,000.
Dec. 17. "	300,000.
Aug. 31. 1867.	250,000.
Nov. 4. 1869.	7,775.
March 19. 1870.	30,000.
Jan'y. 25. 1871.	50,000.
" " "	50,000.

One of these entries it would seem covers an overcharge of \$349.³⁹/₁₀₀.

Will you kindly have the matter examined, and point out where the error lies, and if possible how it occurred?

Hon James Pollock,
 Director U.S. Mint.
 Philadelphia. Pa.

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]
 Treas. U.S.

Treasury U.S.
(Spinner)
Washington D.C.

Enquire about an
alleged overcharge of
the United States Fund
of \$349.³⁹/₁₀₀

Rec'd Oct 28/72

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 24. Oct. 1872

Hon. James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint.

Dear Sir

With the active
business of the Mint in Cent Coinage
we have been obliged to run four
furnaces for some time past, say
nearly two months. Having had
but 3 Melters on the pay roll, I
called on a helper, Wm Gibson, to melt
& he has accordingly been so employed
for more than a month. I solicit
therefore that, as "the workman is worthy
of his hire," he should be allowed
Melter's wages instead of helper's,
i.e. \$3²⁵ instead of \$2⁹⁰ pr. day

Very truly yours
J A C Booth

From

Prof. Booth M. & R.

U.S. Mint.

Oct. 24th 1872

asking that Wm
Gibson be allowed
pay as melter in
melting Room
\$3.75

Received

Oct. 24/72

Office of



PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE AND MUSEUM, 89 MAIN STREET.

Bryan, Ohio,

187

All Communications Sacredly Confidential.

My Philosophy of Practice is founded on the Laws of Nature; my Theory of Disease, the theory of experience and evidence; my Materia Medica, the boundless forest.

DR. GRASER'S

MUSEUM,

Is the largest

PRIVATE COLLECTION

OF

Scientific, Natural and Artificial

CURIOSITIES

IN THE WESTERN STATES,

COMPRISING

Anatomical Preparations,

By which the Doctor is enabled to show the location of the various diseases of the Human System, and prescribe for their relief

A COLLECTION

—OF—

RARE COINS,

Over 15,000 Pieces.

Gathered from Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and dating from 800 years

B. C. down to the present time; also a full Set of American Cents from the commencement of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Several Cases of

PRESERVED INSECTS,

Embracing several thousand different varieties, from the

Scorpion to the Flea.

SEASHELLS,

PETRIFICATIONS

MINERALS,

SPECIMENS from Pompeii, Herculaneum, Ninevah, Palestine, China, Patagonia, Europe,

And the two Americas.

SKELETONS OF ANIMALS

now extinct.

Stuffed Birds & Animals.

Relics of the Revolution,

And a thousand other curiosities, from all parts of the World.

Strangers visiting Bryan are invited to call and inspect my Cabinet.
Admittance Free.

stated on account of my poor health—have concluded to sell if you wish to purchase I will send it direct to your city, and set it up, or if you met—any one who is desirous of getting anything of this kind, please refer them to me, or if you wish information of any other persons you can correspond with our city Mayor here or Editor of Tribune Call or Commercial or the Common World in Topeka Kansas or Judge E. Long in Topeka or Secretary of State or the Editor of Press & Democrat of Bryan Ohio, or Mayor of same place or any Editor in Toledo Ohio Mayor of the same or Judge Fitch president of the Society of natural

Dr. Z. H. Graser
Leavenworth
Kansas

Offer Cabinet of
Coins for Sale.

James Beechbatter
277 Market
Leavenworth -
Kansas.

Recd Oct 26/72

Desire of Sticks and Gutters I am as
member, the collection of sticks and Gutters is
very cheap, poor health - and circumstances
force me to sell it -
I have informed me to what condition
you want.

Office of



PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE AND MUSEUM, 89 MAIN STREET.

Heavenworth
Bryan, Ohio,

Jan 23 1872

*Director U.S. Mint
Philad. a.*

Dear Sir

On the account

*of my poor health since I came
to Kansas which does not agree
with my health have concluded
to return to my old place again
in order to arrange everything so
as not to be troubled with any-
thing and reduce expenses I
will offer my cabinet for sale at
a very reasonable price, consisting
of over 70,000 different specimens
all arranged nicely in glass
cases, A collection of minerals,
stones, sea shells, Petrifications
Fossils, animals some extinct -
Butterflies & Insects, stuffed
and embalmed birds -*

All Communications Sacredly Confidential.

My Philosophy of Practice is found-
ed on the Laws of Nature; my Theo-
ry of Disease, the theory of experience
and evidence; my Materia Medica,
the boundless forest.

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Scientific, Natural and Artificial

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By which the Doctor is enabled to
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System, and prescribe
for their relief

A COLLECTION

-OF-

RARE COINS,

Over 15,000 Pieces.

Gathered from Europe, Asia, Afri-
ca, North and South America,
and dating from 800 years

B. C. down to the pres-
ent time; also a
full Set of American Cents
from the commencement of the
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Several Cases of

PRESERVED INSECTS,

Embracing several thousand dif-
ferent varieties, from the

Scorpion to the Flea.

SEA SHELLS,

PETRIFACTIONS

MINERALS,

SPECIMENS from Pompeii, Hercu-
laneum, Ninevah Palestine,
China, Patagonia,
Europe,
And the two Americas.

SKELETONS OF ANIMALS

now extinct.

Stuffed Birds & Animals.

Relics of the Revolution,

And a thousand other curiosities,
from all parts of the World.

Strangers visiting Bryan are invi-
ted to call and inspect my Cabinet.
Admittance Free.

stuffed animals postage from all
nations seals of every government -
Flags of every nation coats of arms
medals of different generals and Battles
implements used by different nations before
the invention of Iron Embalmed anatomical
al puperations & Human bodies, ~~cross~~ lithographs
and embalmed bodies 4,000 lithographs of
scientific men curiosities of different
nations reptiles & Fish curiosities of
nature such as a calf with two heads
Lamb with 6 legs & two tails chicken
with 4 feet &c a large collection of
coin of every nation in the globe over 18,000
different pieces very rare. I offer this whole
collection not separately for \$10,000 the coin
collection alone is worth that - the cases in
which the coins lay are 1 yard long $\frac{1}{2}$ wide and
6 inches in height - shelves in the inside. The
remainder are larger & some smaller. If you
wish references I can send you any amount which
are published in papers by scientific men I have always
sent the different Diplomas & medals at all state fairs
for the best collection known. but as I have (over)

J. R. McCUNE, Prest.

R. S. SMITH, Cash.

Union National Bank,

Pittsburgh,

Feb 21 1872

Mr. James D. Palko
Director of the Mint
Dear Sir

On the 28th ult we
ordered \$5000 in Nickels & pennies. but as yet
have not received them. Has our order not
been reached yet?

Yours Truly,

R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

will be
shipped this
morn

Union Natl Bk
Pittsburgh
R. H. Smith Pa

Inquire about base
can ordered

R Sept 23, 1872

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Oct 22nd 1872

Hon James Pollock.

Director U.S. Mints.

Sir

In the Medal room. we have a man named Michael Specht. who has been for some time employed as a sort of foreman in that room. seeing that the work is properly executed, and also having the bronzing to perform almost exclusively. As this latter duty involves, much carefulness in manipulation, and some chemical secrets, he has hitherto been rewarded with the sum of ten Cents per day, above the ordinary labor. He has requested me to ask for an advance of pay, and as he is of good character and has hitherto performed his duties faithfully, I respectfully recommend him to your kind consideration.

Very Respectfully Yours
Wm Barber Engraver

From

Wm Barber
Engraver.

asking an increase
of pay for Michael Specht,
an Employee in his
Department.

Recd Oct 22^d 1872

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated, Helena Ark Oct 22, 1897 2

Received at

To, Supt U. S. Mint

Send me three
hundred silver
dollars C. O. D.

Chas. J. Howard

Apr 92

Chas J. Stoward
Helena
Ark

Wants silver dollar,
C. O. D.

[Ans by mail &
Circular.]

Rec Oct 23/72

CAPITAL, \$300,000.

JAMES L. HAYS, President.

LINUS M. PRICE, Cashier.

Merchants' National Bank,

703 Broad St., Cor. of Cedar,

Newark, N. J.,

Oct 2 1872

Hon James Talbot
Director Phila
Read Sir.

Please ad-
vise me how long a time
it now ordinarily requires
to forward base coin after
the receipt of an order for
\$100 or \$500 and oblige.

Yours resp^{ly}
L M Price

Merchants Natl BK
Newark
L. M. Price N.Y.

Asks how soon Mint
can fill order for base
coin

Rec Oct 24, 1872

S. H.

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, Oct. 21st, 1872.

Sir:

I have your favor of 12th inst. covering statements of the "Bullion Fund", "Base Coinage Ac." &c. &c. for which please accept my thanks.

Will you oblige me further, by informing me of the amount of the "Bullion Fund" of the Mint at the close of the 3^d Quarter of 1863. also of the amount of "Base Coins" received from Asst. Treasurers and U.S. Depositories for redemption to and including Sept. 30, 1872.

Very Respectfully,

E. A. Munn
Treasury.

Hon. Jas. Pollock.

Director U.S. Mint.

Philadelphia. Pa.

Treasurer U.S.
(Spinner)
Washington D.C.

Wants Bulbin Fund
3^d Quarter 1863, and
"Base Coin" Sept 30/72
from Asst Treasurer

Rec'd Oct 22/72

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21 1872.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the U.S. Mint,
D.C.

I would respectfully recommend that the per diem salary of Ezra Calhoun, Chief Weigher in this Department, be increased from Five dollars to Five and a half dollars.

His intelligence, his integrity and his devoted fidelity to duty in my judgment demand this recognition. It is but justice to him & I think will have a good effect upon the Department.

I would also recommend

that the wages of Wm H. Webb
and Frank Clemens, Machinists,
be increased from Three sixty
to Three seventy five per diem,
which is the amount paid to
Andrew Fleming, who does the
same kind of work.

Hoping that these re-
commendations may meet your
approval. I remain

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servant

London Howard

Chief Clerk.

A. Sander Snowden
Chief Clerk U.S. Mint

Recommending increase
in salary of E. Calhoun
(Chief Clerk) & 2. Ma-
chinists.

Oct 21. 1872 Approved
J. P. Orr.

Rec'd Oct 21. 1872

T.T.C. 2
(Treasury Department.)

October 17, 1872.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 16th inst., enclosing the statistical tables belonging to your Annual Report, which will be printed with the Report itself heretofore received.

Very Respectfully,
Geo. B. Smith,
Secretary.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Director U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

Secy Treasury
(Boutwell)

Has rec^d Statis-
tical tables of
Director's Annual
Report

Rec^d Oct 19/72

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated,

Columbus Ga Oct 17 1872

Received at

J. F. Mint

3:30 AM

Did you receive the
 package of gold &
 silver sent from here
 on the twenty sixth of
 Sept of returned what
 amount & when answer

20/10/72 J. F. Bear agt

J. W. DYER'S
 COMMISSION TELEGRAPH OFFICES
 CONTINENTAL HOTEL

111 & 435 Market & S E Cor 9th & Chestnut

Oct 2/72

\$109.74

J. S. Spear, Agr
Columbus, Ga.

Enquiries about gold
& Silver Sent Sept 26/
72

Rec^d Oct. 18/72

5552.
2
Treasury Department.

October 17, 1872.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing a communication from Prof. R. E. Rogers, Jas. C. Booth, Melter and Refiner, and Wm. E. Dubois, Assayer, suggesting the following amendment to the regulation established some years ago, in reference to the transfer of bullion from the Assay Office in New York to the Mint in Philadelphia:

"When bullion is deposited by the Mint, a Branch Mint, or an Assay Office, of the U.S. in any other of the like institutions, such bullion shall be received under the regulations which govern all other deposits, viz: be liable to allowances and deductions

and be received at the weight and assay
of the institution receiving the deposit.

When disagreement between the depositing
and receiving institutions cannot
otherwise be reconciled, the deposit
shall be returned to the institution
which deposited it."

This amendment has my
approval, and you are requested to
carry it into effect in your trans-
actions with the Assay office.

Very Respectfully,
Geo. S. Bennett
Secretary.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

Secy Treasury
(Boutwell)

Approves amended
regulations for transfer
of Bullion from N.Y.
Assay Office to the
U.S. Mint.

Rec^d Oct. 19/72

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 31th Oct. 1872

Hon. James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

From the active demand for 5 & 3 cent Nickel coin, it is evident that we must look for more pure Nickel to make up the alloy, as our stock is reduced to two small casks. It is so important for quality of the metal (to roll, cut & stamp it) that I solicit you to have procured for our use, the best commercial Nickel, without alloy, as we have always found it more reliable than any other, & cheaper to the Government

Very truly yours
J. C. Booth

31. Oct. 1872

Since the 1st of Sept. 1872, we have used 17 casks of alloyed nickel containing over 3000 lbs. of pure nickel. Our present rate of consumption is therefore a little more than 1500 lbs. of pure nickel per month.

I think we ought always to have several months' supply on hand.

J. H. Booth

approved; & referred to the Secy of the Treasury, & Treasurer of the Mint, to purchase, say, 5000 lbs of the quantity & quality indicated, & no other, upon the best & most favorable terms to the Government.

J. A. P. Smith
Director

Oct. 31st 1872

From
Prof. J. C. Booth
M. & R.

Oct. 31/72

Recommending the
purchase of pure
nickel for the use
of the Mint.

Received

Oct. 31st 1872

Bureau of Ordnance.

Navy Department.

Washington City. 16 Oct. 1872

Hon.

James Pollock

Director - U. S. Mint

Philadelphia.

Sir:-

The Bureau sends you by Express to-day sixteen (16) silver-disks that have been subjected to pressure and respectfully requests that the value thereof be credited to the Bureau's account.

I am, Sir,

Your Obt. Servant

A. Ludlow

Receiving and Chief of Bureau

Bureau of Ordnance &
Navy Dept
Washington D.C.

Returns 16 Silver
discs that have been
used.

Rec'd Oct 17/72

United States Assay Office,

New York, Oct. 16, 1872.

Sir:

I send enclosed a communication from our Assayer, Dr. Torrey, in relation to the joint assay proposed in Prof. Broth's letter of Sept. 30th, and approved by you.

I fully endorse the mode of settlement of the point at issue proposed by Dr. Torrey; & would further suggest, in order to avoid future disagreements of this kind, that hereafter all of our assays should be accepted at the Mint, as a part of them are now, or that there should be a return to the former custom of regarding the Assay Office simply as a depositor. If the statement of the Assayer of the Mint to Mr. Mason be correct, that the cases in which the fineness of our Silver bars was in excess

would balance those that were below the
fineness stamped on them, no injustice
could result from an acceptance of our as-
says; & certainly there would be no hesi-
tation on the part of this office in leaving
the matter entirely in the hands of the
Mint-Assayer.

But I am sure that, whatever course
the Mint-authorities may decide to pur-
sue, there will be no want of cordial as-
sent & coöperation on the part of the of-
ficers of this institution.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servant,

Geo. L. S. S. S.

Superintendent.

Hon. Jas. Pollock.

Director of the Mint,

Philadelphia.

Sup't N.Y. assay office
~~Clk. W. W. W.~~
(Acting)

Enclosing letter of Prof.
Torrey in reference to
joint assay proposed
in Prof. Booth's letter
of Sept 30.

Rec'd Oct 20/72

United States Assay Office.

New York, October 16th 1872.

Thomas C. Acton Esq^r.

Superintendent of the U.S. Assay Office.

Sir,

I have just received from you two letters: one addressed to you from the Director of the Mint; the other from the Melter & Refiner to the Director. Both of them relate to the fineness of a lot of silver bullion received from this Office; viz. No. 46. of Invoice No. 49 - stamped by us 940 fine. The Assayer of the Mint made the fineness 935. Mr. H. G. Torrey (acting Assayer in my absence) made re-assays from reserved granulations which confirmed his previous reports. The Assayer ~~also~~ of the Mint, upon review, confirms his own figures. The Melter & Refiner suggests that a "joint assay" be made of the reserved strips & granulations; and, if required, a remelt of the whole No. (46) with a view to fresh granulations for Assay.

I see no advantage that could result from adopting the Melter & Refiner's proposal, for we all have entire confidence in the skill & results of the Assayer of the Mint. Every one who has had experience in the assaying of silver, knows how difficult it is to obtain perfect samples of the metal; and that not unfrequently difficulties occur, especially in silver containing certain base metals.

I am willing, therefore, to abide by the results of the Assayer of the Mint, & to be charged with the deficiency ~~as~~ claimed; provided ~~that~~ (as an act of justice) that our Office receives credit for all the cases in which the Bullion sent to the Mint by us, has been found of higher fineness than we have stamped upon it.

Mr. Mason informs me that at his last visit to the Mint, the Assayer told him it was his opinion that the cases in which the fineness of our silver bars was in excess would balance those that were below the fineness stamped on them.

Yours very respectfully
John Torrey
Assayer

For the Director.

A number of silver deposits from U.S. Assay office at New York, have been on hand for several weeks, assayed but not reported. The N.Y. office is anxious for the returns.

I request leave to report them at our assay.

W E DuBois
Assayer

Oct. 15. 1872

W E. Dubois

To Director

asking leave to report N.Y.
deposits from Assay Office
at our Assay.

Oct 15. 1872.

So authorized?
J

Rec'd Oct 15. 1872

SIXTH EDITION.

THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN

Salamander Felting Co.

Manufacturers of

RILEY'S PATENT

NON-CONDUCTING FELTING,

(Patented October 5, 1869, and October 6, 1870,)

FOR COVERING

Marine, Stationary and Locomotive Boilers, Steam
Fire Engines, Pipes, Cylinders, Vacuum Pans,
Water Pipes, Superheaters, Safe Filling
and all Heated Surfaces.

Particularly Adapted to Hot-Blast Pipes.

WILLIAM H. MERRIAM, *President.*

CHARLES P. GROUT, *Vice-President.*

HENRY TEN BROECK, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

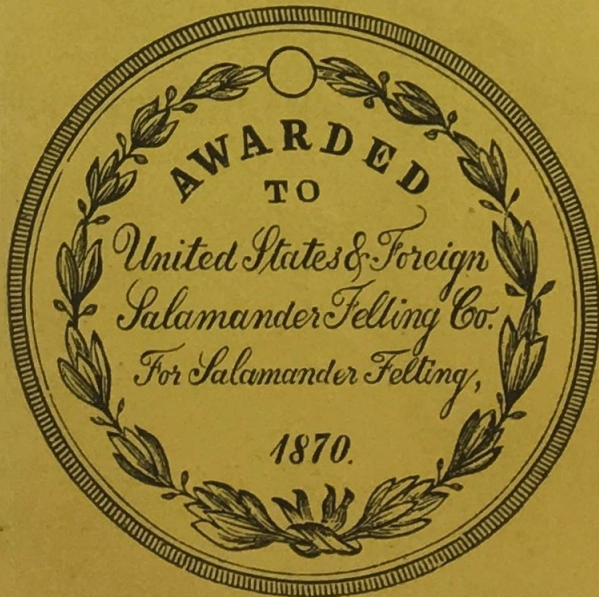
JOHN RILEY, *Gen'l Superintendent.*

Manufactory and Office:

675 RIVER STREET, TROY, N. Y.



All parties prosecuting the business of covering steam boilers, steam pipes and all superheated surfaces with a non-conducting cement, who use asbestos as a combination with any plastic substance, are hereby notified that they are infringers upon the rights of this company, and will be prosecuted for damages.



SIXTH EDITION.

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ing and all Heated Surfaces.

Particularly Adapted to Hot-Blast Pipes.

~~~~~  
WILLIAM H. MERRIAM, *President.*

CHARLES P. GROUT, *Vice-President.*

HENRY TEN BROECK, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

JOHN RILEY, *Gen'l Superintendent.*  
~~~~~

Manufactory and Office:

675 RIVER STREET, TROY, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Each barrel of the Salamander Felting will be stamped with our Trade Mark.



NONE OTHER GENUINE.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

This Company has now had so prolonged an experience in the production, sale and application of this Felting throughout the United States, that it has come to be widely recognized everywhere, upon its merits alone, as by all odds the leading article of this character now in the American market, and the reader of this circular has but to peruse our references, all of which are submitted upon honor, to satisfy himself that our material is actually doing all that is claimed for it, wherever applied. The Salamander Felting is now in general, successful and most satisfactory operation upon a very large number of the most extensive Iron Furnaces of the country, including those of Henry Burden & Sons, John A. Griswold & Co., and Erastus Corning & Co. (Albany Iron Works), of Troy; Pratt & Co., of Buffalo; The Onondaga Iron Co., Syracuse; The Franklin Iron Works, Franklin, N. Y.; The Rochester Iron Company, Charlotte, N. Y.; The Pomeroy Iron Works, West Stockbridge, Mass.; Port Oram Iron Works, Port Oram, New Jersey; The Norway Iron Works, Boston, Mass.; The Wister Iron Works, Harrisburg, Pa.; Manhattan Iron Works, Manhattanville, N. Y.; Poughkeepsie Iron Works; Oxford Iron Company, Oxford, N. J., and a large number of others elsewhere referred to in this circular. The application of the Salamander Felting upon these great Iron Works in the

different States, has been mostly made upon HOT-BLAST PIPES, where it is subjected to the most intense heat known to this class of pipage, and results have shown that it will readily and permanently resist a temperature of twenty-five hundred degrees, and, in fact, is the only material that has been or is now known to stand successfully upon hot-blast pipes. In this particular respect we unequivocally challenge competition with any boiler or pipe covering known to science. We not only guarantee it to retain more heat, without the slightest injury to either the iron or the material itself, than any other similar invention, but it will likewise successfully resist all conceivable action of the weather without other than its own protection. At the American Institute Fair of 1869, this material, in direct competition with the so-called Snyder and several other cements and feltings, bore off the first prize Medal and Diploma; and at the same Fair, held for 1870, actually burned up all competing feltings and cements, and particularly the alleged Snyder cement. In this connection we may remark, that the United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company hereby challenges all the cements and feltings to institute competitive tests on the issues of non-radiation of heat and fire-proof qualities.

The main and absolutely reliable feature of this Felting is its ECONOMY, which arises from the fact that it is composed of the most recently discovered and best non-conducting materials for the prevention of the radiation of heat and condensation of steam. The invention, as heretofore stated, has been thoroughly tested by a large number of practical and

scientific men, and has been satisfactorily demonstrated to be the leading economizer in fuel, and the quickest and safest producer of steam, now known. Furthermore, its *first* application is its *last*. It literally wears as long as the iron to which it is applied. We warrant it not to burn off, dry up, crack, blow or crumble away under any possible circumstances. Hence, its absolute economy over any other felting will be seen in the fact, that a boiler or pipe once properly covered is forever finished. With any other Felting, frequent repetition of covering, it is well known, is required. It is warranted to save

From fifteen to Twenty-five per cent in Fuel, and very materially reduce the rates of Insurance wherever applied.

In addition to this, the SALAMANDER FELTING possesses the following well-defined advantages over any other existing covering:

It is the most perfect Non-Conductor now in use

A larger percentage of Fuel saved than by any other covering known to science.

Twenty per cent less Radiation than from any thing of the kind yet discovered.

It will easily contract and expand with the iron surface, and at the same time allows no heat to escape or air to penetrate through.

It possesses the Lightness and Elasticity of cork.

It is cheaper than Felt and much more durable.

It is perfectly Fire-Proof.

It is warranted not to Crack in drying.

It can be painted and finished as tastefully as desired.

It can be applied by any ordinary laborer.

Again, it can be put on Pipes or Boilers, HOT or COLD, and need not interrupt the running of the Engine; and completely Preserves the Iron from Rust under all circumstances.

Let it also be remembered that

Five Barrels of this Felting is equal in covering capacity to a Ton of any Cement now in use, and will not weigh over Two Hundred pounds when dry.

We repeat, it will last longer than any boiler, and need not be removed to examine the state of the boiler, as it will at once show the slightest leak. The portion where the boiler leaks can be removed, the boiler easily repaired, and the covering renewed on that particular spot.

By a *final* decision and decree of the United States Patent Office, at Washington, in the interference case of *John Riley v. A. C. Bauman*, made by the Commissioner of Patents, from whose judgment there lies no appeal, and bearing date April 27, 1871, the composition for covering steam boilers, steam pipes, and all superheated surfaces, used by the United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company, of TROY, New York, is now fully protected for the life of the patent by letters patent of the United States, which have been duly transferred to the corporation by John Riley, Esq., the inventor of this valuable article of commerce. It having been suggested that the original letters patent did not fully protect the entire process claimed and used by the patentees, the corporation, now owners of the property, caused

them to be re-issued in such a manner as to set that question entirely and forever at rest. More than this, new and very valuable letters patent upon an improved composition have also been granted to Mr. Riley, and by him assigned to this company, which last patent bears date the 5th day of October, 1870. Protected by these patents and the final decision in favor of the company above referred to, by the Commissioner of Patents, the United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company hereby defy any interference with their legal rights, and hold themselves in readiness to save their customers harmless from the assaults of those harpies who are continually striving to avail themselves of the labors and inventive genius of others. In this connection, notice is hereby given that all infringements upon the rights of this company will at once be prosecuted, and damages collected by due process of law.

It has long been the reproach of modern science that, although it has discovered the grand principle of the correlation of forces, and can tell to a fraction the exact amount of force evolved by the combustion of a ton of coal, its practical success is by no means commensurate with its theoretical knowledge. We mean by this, that to know the amount of force is one thing; to actually get that amount of force out of the coal is another, and a much more difficult achievement. It has been calculated, we believe, that in the best steam engines not more than one-eighth of the force generated by the combustion of the coal is saved. One great reason for this loss is the radiation of heat from the surface of the boiler, the steam pipes and all other surfaces which are

liable to be more or less intensely heated. How to prevent this immense waste and utilize the heat thus lost has, for a long time, been a most important question. The genius and industry of English and American inventors have not left the solution of this great problem unattempted. Various compositions have been tried for the covering of steam boilers and pipes, for the purpose of preventing radiation, and there has always hitherto been some difficulty which prevented their application or forbade their continued use. Boilers and steam pipes have, for a long time, been covered with a species of coarse felting, and locomotive boilers, especially, by a lagging of wood. Felt, as every one knows, is an excellent non-conductor, and wood a very good one, but the difficulty is, that being combustible they cannot be applied to surfaces liable to be intensely heated, like pipes, for instance, containing superheated steam. And yet such pipes are the very ones to be protected, not only because there is a greater amount of radiation from them, but because the working power of the engine largely depends upon the high temperature of the steam employed. Various non-conducting compositions have been tried, some of which, it is true, are apparently if not really incombustible, but they always fail to adhere to the heated surface, and scale off after becoming dry, or they are disintegrated by the action of the atmosphere and the constant expansion and contraction, caused by the alternate heating and cooling of the surface to which they are applied. We are glad to announce that all difficulties have at last been overcome, and that, too, by the genius, energy and perseverance of an American mechanic.

A composition has finally been discovered, which, while it is composed of the most perfect non-conducting substances, is sufficiently tenacious to adhere firmly to the surface of the boiler or steam pipe, is sufficiently elastic to yield without cracking to the necessary expansion and contraction of the iron, and is, withal, as durable and indestructible as the iron over which it is spread. The inventor (John Riley, Esq., of TROY, N. Y.), having obtained letters patent in 1869 and 1870, disposed of his invention to the United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company of TROY, N. Y., which now, under the patents and decisions made upon them in the interference case, as heretofore stated, possesses the full and exclusive right to manufacture and apply this composition within the limits of the United States. This company, while doubtless working for its own interests, is yet, in no uncertain sense, a public benefactor. If "he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before" confers thereby a blessing on mankind, what shall be said of him who, by his inventive genius, preserves for the benefit of the community thousands upon thousands of tons of the all-important source of mechanical power that would otherwise be wasted?

The community to observe and avail themselves of the benefits of this composition—Entire satisfaction follows.

We venture to say that no great invention of the age has in so short a time been so gladly welcomed and so generally adopted. The patent was granted only in October, 1869, and already hundreds, if not

thousands, of the best business men and firms in the country—not omitting mention of the United States government in this connection—are using it, and the universal verdict is, that it is far superior to any other material for the purposes to which it is applied.

The Hon. John A. Griswold, who stands at the very head of the iron manufacturers of the State of New York, says, in a letter to the president of the company:

“The Salamander Felting is the best protection for boilers and steam pipes that we have ever used.”

Mr. Alexander L. Holley, a universally recognized authority among practical business men, alike in America and throughout Europe, upon this and all kindred subjects, and who introduced the Bessemer steel process into this country, being at present the manager of the Bessemer Steel Works at Troy, says:

“I have no hesitation in saying that it has proved to be, all things considered, the best pipe and boiler covering known to me.”

Mr. James P. Hilliard, for thirty years Superintendent of the American Linen Company, at Fall River, Mass., writes: “We recommend it (the Salamander Felting) as the most perfect non-conductor of heat that we have seen applied for the purpose of covering steam pipes and cylinders.” He adds: “We could not do without it.”

Jonathan I. Hilliard, Superintendent of the well known American Print Works, at Fall River, Mass., says: “It is a most excellent article for covering steam pipes and boilers. We have put on a large lot, and are still covering. We find it a great saving

of coal by putting on your felt. We would recommend all parties using steam to cover their pipes and boilers with this article."

We might, did space permit, add numerous other testimonials of public favor received during the comparatively short time this felting has been on trial. The most striking advantages of this composition are:

1. It is perfectly incombustible. In this respect it is well named. No "salamander," real or fabled, ever bore the most intense heat with more indifference.

Disastrous fires have often been caused by the use of wood and felt, and compositions containing combustible matter and material, but this compound, it is absolutely warranted, may be used with perfect safety. Experiments have proved that no impression is made upon it by surfaces heated to 1250 degrees.

2. It is composed of materials having no chemical action upon iron, and produces no corrosion upon the surfaces protected by it.

3. As we have before stated, it adheres perfectly to the iron, and need not be held in place by any means except its own tenacity, while its elasticity prevents it from cracking with any amount of expansion and contraction of the surface to which it is applied.

4. It is made of cheap material, and is economically applied. It costs much less (when we consider the element of its durability, lasting as long, indeed, as the iron itself, without renewal) than wooden lagging, or hair, or clay cements. The saving in fuel by its use is found by actual experiment to be from twenty-five to thirty-two per cent.

5. The comfort caused by its judicious use is incalculable. In warm weather, and at all times in hot climates, the heat of those parts of steamships, and factories adjacent to the engines and boilers, is almost insupportable. The application of the Salamander Felting is invariably followed by a great reduction of temperature, enabling the operatives to bear the heat with a good degree of comfort. We remember reading, a short time ago, that on the passage of steamers through the Suez canal and the Red sea, under the burning sun of the equator, it is not uncommon for the stoker and engineers to fall dead from the excessive heat. We have no doubt that all these fatal exposures might be in part, or wholly, prevented, if the Salamander Felting were used in steamers intending to make the voyage referred to, and we trust that its virtues may soon be known in foreign countries as well as in the United States. We have thus set forth, as well as our brief space will allow, the advantages of an invention, which we regard as one of the most important of the age. We trust that the proprietors of steamboats and steam factories throughout the country will not hesitate to avail themselves of its benefits, when, by a comparatively small outlay, they can economize their fuel, preserve their machinery, and promote the health and comfort of those in their employ.

All parties prosecuting the business of covering steam boilers, steam pipes, and all superheated surfaces with a non-conducting cement, who use asbestos as a combination with any plastic substance, are hereby notified that they are infringers upon the rights of this company, and will be prosecuted for damages.

TESTIMONIALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1871. }

Sir — Your Salamander Felt, which has been put upon the steam pipes of this department, has proved, so far, an entire success. I am not able to say exactly how much saving it has effected, but am of the opinion that fully 25 per cent more steam is obtained from the same amount of coal by the use of it.

I have not discovered any serious defect in the material; but, on the contrary, find it to be elastic, light and non-corrosive. We have not had it in use long enough to give it a very complete test, but I am so well pleased with the result so far that I am willing to recommend its use to all the government departments where steam is used, or where the entire heat generated is desired to be retained and utilized.

Very respectfully,

J. H. SAVILLE,

Chief Clerk.

Mr. W. H. MERRIAM, President United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company, Troy, N. Y.:

Sir — The material known as the Salamander Felting, manufactured by your company at Troy, New York, has been largely applied to the steam pipes of the bureau of engraving and printing in this department, under the direction of George B. McCartee, chief of bureau.

We are now also applying the same under the contract with your company. When you first proposed to the department to cover its steam pipes with a cement or felting that was totally indestructible to heat; would contract and expand with the iron, adhering permanently to it, without cracks or checks, lasting, as long, indeed, as the iron itself; and, withal, guaranteed as a substantial economy, I freely confess I was not without misgiving as to the possibility of all your representations being made good to the department. I am glad to know, however, and to freely state in testimonial, that your material, as applied here, far exceeds *in fact* all your representations, and it is regarded by the officials of the department as being by far the best non-conductor of heat that has ever come under the notice of the government. It really possesses, as shown by the very severe scientific test to which it has been subjected, all the properties of durability, adhesiveness, indestructibility and economy claimed for it, not only by your company, but likewise asserted in its behalf by the iron masters throughout the country, who, in your printed circular, have certified to its utility in all these respects. I am satisfied that its general adoption throughout the government will be for its best interests for the reasons above stated.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN Q. LARMAN,
Master Mechanic U. S. Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1871. }

Col. WM. H. MERRIAM, President of the United States
and Foreign Salamander Felting Company:

Sir—In reply to your inquiry, as to my opinion of the merits of the patent Felting manufactured by your company, I beg to say that, so far as it has been tested upon the pipes, etc., belonging to this Bureau, it has proved to be, all things considered, the *best* pipe and boiler covering that I have ever known, and I am of the opinion that at least twenty-five per cent is saved by its use, in fuel and steam.

It has elasticity enough to stand "expansion joints," does not jar off from hammering and is a continuous covering, without crack.

I have reason to believe, from its use here and elsewhere, where it has been exposed to very high temperature, that it is indestructible by the heat of any steam employed in steam-engineering. It is elastic, light and non-corrosive.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. McCARTEE,

Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1871. }

EDWARD CLARKE, Esq., Architect in charge of the
Extension of the United States Capitol.

Sir—This is to certify to you that, in compliance with the terms of an order issued by you during the past winter, I have caused to be applied to the steam boilers and pipes in the south wing of the capitol a

considerable quantity of the non-conducting material manufactured by the United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company of Troy, N. Y. The result of the experiment, I am enabled to say, has been, and is, most satisfactory. Its use here clearly demonstrates to me that it is a decided and very marked improvement upon the Hair Felting, for which it was substituted.

Sufficient length of the pipes has not yet been covered to afford a full test of the saving in amount of fuel; but, from its decided effect in preventing the radiation of heat in the boiler room and its approaches, where this material has been applied, I am led to believe the saving will be very great. Its application has certainly added very materially to the comfort of the employees in and about the boiler room.

In point of elasticity, lightness of weight, adhesiveness, durability and economy, as above set forth, I am clearly of the opinion that this Felting fully justifies all the favorable conclusions of those who have certified, from their practical knowledge, as to its usefulness and value throughout the country, where it seems to be in very general use. For these reasons, I would most respectfully recommend the application of this material to all the supply pipes in the south wing of the United States Capitol.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. MILLER,

Chief Engineer, U. S. House of Representatives.

THE SALAMANDER FELTING ON THE U. S.
TREASURY RETORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1871. }

WILLIAM H. MERRIAM, President of the United States
and Foreign Salamander Felting Co., Troy, N. Y.:

Sir—The Salamander Felting manufactured by your company at Troy, N. Y., has been already quite extensively applied to the steam pipes in the United States Treasury Department, and is still being put on largely under the contract of your company with the Department. Your Cement Felting was applied to the Retort used by the Department for burning currency, in March last, and was subjected, as a non-conductor of heat, to one of the severest tests to which any similar material known to science was ever placed under by the government, under the impression that it would totally fail to stand the well-nigh unprecedented heat (884 *degrees*) brought to bear upon it. It simply stood this test triumphantly, and I fully concur in the several other opinions expressed to you in writing, that, as a non-conductor of heat, the Troy Salamander Felting has no equal as a non-conducting material. Moreover, it answers all the other requisities of such a material, only successfully, in my judgment, claimed for it over all other feltings for steam pipes and superheated surfaces, namely: durability, absolute indestructibility to heat and cohesiveness. In the important matter of economy, I am thoroughly of opinion that its use throughout the government would be the means of saving fully twenty-five per cent of the fuel hitherto consumed.

Very respectfully, Yours, etc.,

W. H. COLEIN,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Treasury Building.

FROM THE UNITED STATES NAVY
DEPARTMENT.

NAVY YARD,
NEW YORK, May 24, 1871. }

Sir — By authority of your order of May 12, 1871, the Salamander Non-conducting Felt Company, WILLIAM H. MERRIAM, President, did one year ago this month cover one of the boilers that supply steam for driving the machine shop of this department.

In obedience to this order, I have the honor to state that the boiler in question possessed a covering of hair felt and canvass, before removing which to receive the Salamander Felting I caused an account of the consumption of coal to be taken for thirty-eight hours, The felting was then removed, and the Salamander Felting applied, the surface covered being 487 square feet. After this felting had become perfectly dry, the consumption of coal was taken for a like number of hours, and the following are the results :

With hair felting, consumption of coal for 38 hours, $2\frac{2205}{2240}$ tons; with Salamander Felting, consumption of coal for 38 hours, $2\frac{1444}{2240}$ tons, exhibiting a percentage of gain in favor of the Salamander Felting of 11.34

This Felting is now (after a trial of twelve months) in first-rate condition.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. SEWELL,

Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

Rear Admiral M. SMYTH, U. S. N.,

Commanding Navy Yard, New York.

ARCHITECTS' OFFICE, U. S. CAPITOL EXT'N, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871. }

HON. F. A. SAWYER, U. S. Senate :

Sir — Yours of the 23d, requesting information relative to the new Felting manufactured by the U. S. and Foreign Salamander Company, of Troy, New York, has been received. In reply, I will state that the steam Boilers and main steam pipes of the south wing of the Capitol have been covered with that material. From observation, I am able to state that this is the best non-conducting material I have ever known for such purposes, and I believe it will prove durable. I am of the opinion, that, if the boilers of the Senate wing, and the leading steam pipes of the whole Capitol building were covered with it, a large saving in fuel would be effected. I inclose a letter from Mr. Miller, Engineer of the House heating apparatus, on this subject.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect U. S. Capitol Extension.

AGENCIES.

Agency for the New England States. Salamander
Felting Co. New England Branch, 12 Pemberton
square.

THE SALAMANDER FELTING we state with pride is now used by

H. Burden & Sons.....Troy, N. Y.
 E. S. Higginson & Co.'s Carpet Works, 43d st., N. Y.
 John A. Griswold & Co., Bessemer Steel Works, Troy,
 N. Y.

Bennington Manufacturing Company, Bennington,
 Vt.

Weed, Parsons & Co., Printers.....Albany, N. Y.
 The Rensselaer Iron Works.....Troy, N. Y.
 Geddes Rolling Mill.....Syracuse, N. Y.
 T. Shriver & Co., 56th st. and Second ave., New York.
 Albany Agricultural Works.....Albany, N. Y.
 West Troy Ferry Co.....George Marks, Esq., Supt.
 The Oneida Community.....Oneida, N. Y.
 Green & Son.....Amsterdam, N. Y.
 The Insane Retreat.....Hartford, Conn.
 The Austin Line of Towing Steamers...Albany, N. Y.
 The Troy City Gas Company.....Troy, N. Y.
 The Albany Iron and Machine Works.
 The Troy & Boston Railroad Company.

W. & L. E. Gurley, Mathematical Instrument Makers,
 Troy, N. Y.

Farnam's Mount Ida Knitting Mills.....Troy, N. Y.
 R. E. Allen's Tow Boat Line, foot of Beach st., New
 York.

Wood & Mann's Steam Engine Works, Utica, N. Y.
 Starbuck Brothers, Stationary and Marine Engine
 Builders and Boiler Makers.....Troy, N. Y.
 Knowlson & Kelly, Engineers and Machinists, Troy,
 N. Y.

Bacon & Stickney's Coffee and Spice Mills, Albany,
N. Y.

Stoll's Breweries.....Troy, N. Y.

P. A. Moore & Son's Troy Steam Elevator, Troy, N. Y.

C. H. Garrison's Spice Mills.....Troy, N. Y.

Wm. A. Sweet & Co., Steel Works,....Syracuse, N. Y.

Steamer Stillman Witt.

Thomas Dobbs.....Daniel St., Albany, N. Y.

Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.....Whitehall, N. Y.

Old Colony R. R. Co.....Boston, Mass.

Steam Tug R. B. Vassar, running off Rockaway,
N. J.

Shelby Iron Company.....Columbiana, Alabama.

Albany Iron Works (near Troy), Erastus Corning &
Co., Proprietors; Col. James E. Walker, General
Superintendent and Manager.

Franklin Iron WorksOneida Co., N. Y.

W. S. Cogswell, Constructing Engineer.

Boston Daily News, No. 4 Province Court, Boston,
Mass.

Steam Tug Schuyler.....Albany Harbor.

Pomeroy Iron WorksWest Stockbridge, Mass.

Aerated Bread Co.....Albany, N. Y.

Erie Railroad Company.....New York City.

Boston & Albany R. R. Co.....All the Divisions.

American Linen Co.....Fall River, Mass.

American Print Works.....Fall River, Mass.

Analine Works.....Albany, N. Y.

Hudson River R. R. Co.

James Roy & Co.....West Troy, N. Y.

Third Avenue R. R. Co.....New York City.

J. H. Parsons & Co., Knitting Mills.....Cohoes, N. Y.

Isaac Fenno & Co.....66 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Delavan House.....Albany, N. Y.

Steamer Laura, Capt. Hartnett com'd'g.....	Troy, N. Y.
Massachusetts Brick Co.....	Medford, Mass.
Fitchburg R. R. Co.....	Charlestown, Mass.
Elijah Brainerd, Steamer Carrie.....	Albany, N. Y.
United States Navy Yard.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Steamer Mary Powell.....	New York City.
Cosmopolitan Hotel.....	New York city.
Hudson Iron Company.....	New York State Line.
Dr. Wilber, N. Y. State Idiot Asylum, Syracuse, N. Y.	
Harmony Mills.....	Cohoes, N. Y.
Sweet, Barnes & Co.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
Hannibal Green & Sons.....	Troy, N. Y.

OUR LEADING REFERENCES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY
OF BOSTON, MASS.

C. F. Hovey & Co., Summer street.
 Langley, Carbee & Co., Border St., E. Boston.
 Lowell Bleachery, Lowell.
 Hinkley & Williams' Locomotive Works.
 Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., Worcester.
 Boston Elastic Fabric Co., 28 Milk street.
 City Hospital.
 Eagle Cotton Mills, Taunton.
 House of Correction.
 Studio Building, Tremont street.
 Chickering Piano Forte Manufactory, Tremont St.
 Isaac Fenno & Co.
 Boston Herald Office, Washington street.
 Boston & Albany R. R.
 American House, Hanover street.
 Boston & Albany Car Shop, Allston.

Hogan & Wetherbee, Chapman street.
Old Colony & Newport R. R.
Bay State Sugar Refinery, Eastern avenue.
Fitchburg R. R.
Standard Sugar Refinery, Eastern avenue.
Mass. Brick Co., Medford.
Calcutta Linseed Oil Works, Eastern avenue.
Down's Kerosene Oil Works, South Boston.
Norway Iron Works, South Boston, Mass.
Connecticut River R. R., Springfield.
Union Publishing Co., Springfield.
Union Bunting Co., Lowell.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dunnell's Print Works, Pawtucket, R. I.
Valley Falls Cotton Company, Valley Falls, R. I.
Slater Cotton Company, Pawtucket, R. I.
Pawtucket Wadding Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

TRIUMPHANT RESULTS OF THE SALAMANDER FELTING, IN GREAT SAVING OF COAL, ON THE STEAMER S. W. SCHUYLER.

The results of the SALAMANDER FELTING on the Steam Tug S. W. SCHUYLER, running in the Albany Harbor and between Troy and Albany, Captain A. B. Chamberlain commanding, show, by actual and careful experiments, made to ascertain the facts, that, on the 23d of May, 1870 — the boiler being covered with the SALAMANDER FELTING — the steamer received three (3) tons of coal from the coal yard of Morris & Smith, Greenbush. On the 26th of the same month she coaled up again, thus running five (5) days on three (3) tons of coal, where previously one (1) ton per

day was consumed ; the steamer plying all the time during the five (5) days referred to. From this it will be seen that a saving of two (2) tons of coal was effected in five (5) days. The cost of covering the Schuyler was one hundred dollars (\$100), there being thus an actual saving, in money, in five (5) days, of eleven dollars and fifty cents (\$11.50).

For the truth of these assertions, showing that they are not *ex parte* statements of the Company, the reader is referred to MORRIS & SMITH, coal dealers, Greenbush, N. Y. ; Captain A. B. CHAMBERLAIN, commanding the SCHUYLER ; and PATRICK SHEEDY, chief engineer. The Salamander Felting has been used on the Schuyler for a period of upward of seven months.

SPEED IN THE MATTER OF COVERING LOCOMOTIVES.

The Salamander Felting can be thoroughly applied to a locomotive engine in seven hours. The locomotive going into the shop at night can be covered with the Felting, and made entirely ready to go out the next morning, without possibility of failure.

ON HOT-BLAST FURNACES.

The SALAMANDER FELTING is particularly adapted to the covering of hot-blast pipes, and is guaranteed to stand *two thousand degrees of heat*. No competing Cement can possibly stand six hundred degrees of heat. In this special regard we refer to —

Henry Burden & Sons.....	Troy Iron Works.
Franklin Iron Works.....	Oneida Co., N. Y.
Pomeroy Iron Works.....	West Stockbridge, Mass

BLAST FURNACE AND ROLLING MILL REFERENCES.

Franklin Iron Works.....	Oneida, N. Y.
Ashland Iron Co.....	Ashland, Md.
Corning Iron Works.....	Albany, N. Y.
Hudson Iron Co.....	Hudson, N. Y.
John A. Griswold & Co.....	Troy, N. Y.
Burden & Son.....	Troy, N. Y.
Albany Iron Works.....	Troy, N. Y.
Seyfort, McManus & Co.....	Reading, Pa.
Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co.....	Scranton, Pa.
Allentown Rolling Mill.....	Allentown, Pa.
Lehigh Zinc Works.....	Bethlehem, Pa.
Lehigh Crome and Iron Co.....	Catasauqua, Pa.
Kemble Coal and Iron Co.....	Riddlesburgh, Pa.
Bessemer Steel Works.....	Troy, N. Y.
Rochester Iron Works.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Ontario Iron Works.....	Ontario, N. Y.
Onondaga Iron Works.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Pratt & Co.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	Newburgh, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	Altoona, Pa.
Musconetcong Iron Works.....	Stanhope, N. J.
Andover Iron Works.....	Phillipsburgh, N. J.
Delaware Rolling Mills.....	Phillipsburgh, N. J.
North River Rolling Mills.....	Jersey City, N. J.
Poughkeepsie Iron Works.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Manhattan Iron Co.....	Manhattanville, N. Y.
Oxford Iron Co.....	Oxford, N. J.
Pomeroy Iron Works.....	West Stockbridge, Mass.
Shanley Brothers.....	Hoosick Tunnel, Mass.
Montgomery Iron Co.....	Port Kennedy, Pa.
Morgan Iron Co.....	Marquette, Mich.
National Iron Co.....	Danville, Pa.

Waterman & Beam.....	Danville, Pa.
Grove Brothers.....	Danville, Pa.
J. B. Morehead & Co.....	Conshohicken, Pa.
Reddington Iron Works.....	Reddington, Pa.
Sancon Iron Co.....	Hellertown, Pa.
Phillips Jordan Iron Co.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gaylord, Son & Co.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Shelby Iron Co.....	Columbiana, Alabama.

All parties prosecuting the business of covering steam boilers, steam pipes, and all superheated surfaces, with a non-conducting cement, who use asbestos as a combination with any plastic substance, are hereby notified that they are infringers upon the rights of this company, and will be prosecuted for damages.

What the American Press Says

OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY.

THE HON. JOHN M. FRANCIS ON THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY, IN THE
TROY TIMES OF FEBRUARY 21, 1870.

This Felting is a sort of pulp composition for covering steam engines, pipes, cylinders, superheaters and all heated surfaces, so as to prevent the throwing off of heat and to secure economy in fuel. In this respect the article is warranted to effect a saving of 15 to 25 per cent. It is easily applied; testimonials show that it is for the purpose explained the most perfect non-conductor known to science; the expense is comparatively light, and its durability equal to that of the boiler or the pipes upon which it is placed. The article has the most unqualified commendation of the manufacturers and others who have

thoroughly tested it in this city and elsewhere, including A. L. Holly, manager of the Troy Bessemer Steel Works; Starbuck Brothers, Troy; Horace L. Emery, Superintendent of Albany Agricultural Works; R. N. Gere, President Syracuse Iron Works, and many others. Mr. Holley, whose judgment in such matters cannot be at fault, states that "after a prolonged trial by the side of Felt and other Cements, we have adopted it [non-conducting Felting] here (Bessemer Steel Works) and at the Rensselaer Iron Works, and we consider it, on the whole, the best lagging we know of." Burden & Sons and other leading manufacturers here have adopted it. It has also been applied with the most satisfactory results to the locomotive boilers.

From the Troy Times, March 3, 1870.

HONORS AWARDED TO THE SALAMANDER FELTING.—The medal and diploma awarded to the United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company of this city by the American Institute of New York, at their last fair, are on exhibition in Everett's window. The diploma is attested by Horace Greeley of the New York *Tribune* and with the medal was the only distinction awarded to any one of the numerous Feltings on exhibition at the October fair. We are glad to learn that the new company is already doing a prosperous business.

From the eminent House of Henry Burden & Sons.

BURDEN IRON WORKS, MANUFACTURERS OF PIG AND
MERCHANT IRON, HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
RAILROAD SPIKES AND BOILER RIVETS.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1870.

WM. H. MERRIAM, ESQ.:

Dear Sir — We have adopted your "Salamander Felting" for covering our steam pipes and hot-blast pipes. It is the best non-conductor we have ever used.

Yours truly,

H BURDEN & SONS.

TROY, N. Y., May 24, 1870.

WM. H. MERRIAM, ESQ.:

Dear Sir — Our experience in using the "Salamander Felting" enables us to give it our strong commendation. It is the best protection for boilers and steam pipes we have ever used, and seems to possess all the qualities required from such material, including durability and economy.

Very truly, etc.,

JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

From the Albany Iron Works, Erastus Corning & Co.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1870.

W. H. MERRIAM, ESQ., President of the United States
and Foreign Salamander Felting Co., Troy, N. Y.:

Dear Sir — In reply to your inquiry regarding our use of your Salamander Felting, we have to say that

its application proves highly satisfactory to us — it being a perfect non-conductor of heat, excluding external action from boilers and pipes, effects a very large saving in fuel.

Its durability and economy should commend its application to all using steam for manufacturing.

Yours very truly,

JAMES E. WALKER,

For Albany Iron Works.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 17, 1870.

WILLIAM H. MERRIAM, Esq., President of Salamander Felting Company:

My Dear Sir — Yours of the 15th is at hand, asking how I liked the Salamander Felt. I will say it is a most excellent article for covering steam pipes and boilers. We have put on a large lot, and are still covering. We find it a great saving of coal by putting on your Felt. We would recommend all parties using steam to cover their pipes and boilers with this article.

Yours respectfully,

JONATHAN I. HILLARD,

Supt. American Print Works.

ERASTUS CORNING & Co.'s ALBANY IRON WORKS.

ALBANY IRON WORKS, }
TROY, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1870. }

WM. H. MERRIAM, President United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company:

Sir — Your Salamander Cement with which you covered the steam pipes, drums, etc., of the Albany Iron Works, stands good, and is, to my belief, a great

benefit to us. So far, the severe test on the steam hammer drum, which it went through, shows its adhesive qualities to be extraordinary. I confidently recommend your Felting to the public, as being the very best article that is now, or ever has been, in the market, in point of economy, durability, elasticity, adhesiveness and favorable effects upon the Iron.

PHILANDER TRACY,

Chief Engineer Albany Iron Works, Troy, N. Y.

The Master Mechanic of the Troy and Boston Railroad on the application of the Salamander Felting to Locomotive boilers :

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD Co., }
TROY, N. Y., May 23, 1870. }

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY :

Gents — In reply to your inquiry concerning the working of your Salamander Felting for steam boilers, it gives me pleasure to say that we have had it in use for about five months on a stationary boiler, and, from experiments carefully made, we conclude that it effects a saving of fully twenty-five per cent in fuel. We have also had a locomotive boiler covered with the same, which has been running about two weeks with favorable results ; but we cannot as yet determine so nearly the amount of fuel saved in this case as the other. I will say, however, that I think very favorably of it, both for stationaty and locomotive boilers.

Very truly yours,

FOSTER CHURCH, M. M.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1871.

JOHN RILEY, Esq., General Superintendent and Consulting Engineer U. S. and Foreign Salamander Felting Company, Troy.

Dear Sir — The Salamander Felting, manufactured by your Company, has now been in use upon this road for nearly a year. I have already certified as to its great utility upon the stationary boiler in our machine shop, but did not, in the letter referred to, allude to its advantages upon locomotive boilers. This I am now fully prepared to do. The Felting was applied to the locomotive "General Wool," running on this road, in March last, and has continued since that time to give the utmost satisfaction. It adheres perfectly to the boiler, and was not in the least disturbed by the two accidents which have befallen that locomotive since the application of the Felting was made. One of these was a collision, and the other an overturn, and were both very severe tests of your invention. I am quite confirmed in my original opinion, heretofore intimated to you, that your invention has proved to be a very great advantage upon this, as well as all classes of boilers.

F. CHURCH, M. M.

HUDSON RIVER R. R. MACHINE CO., }
GREENBUSH, Feb. 28, 1870.

CHAS. P. GROUT, Esq.:

Dear Sir — I have used your Patent Felting on one of our locomotive boilers, and must say that in efficiency of operation it leaves little to be desired. It is a perfect non-conductor of heat, excludes all ex-

ternal action from the boiler, and effects a saving of *one-fourth* in fuel, without the slightest injury to the iron. It adheres well to the boiler, requiring but a few bands and no external covering thus doing away with lagging and the Russia iron jacket. It has been severely tested in the late heavy rain and snow storms, and, in my opinion, requires but a trial to insure its general introduction on railroads.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN DYKEMAN, M. M.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 8, 1869.

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY:

Gents — We take great pleasure in uniting in commendation of your patent Felting, for covering boilers, pipes, etc.

We regard it as the best non-conductor in use; far superior to hair and wool Felting, or any other covering in use.

Since you covered our pipes we have had no trouble in getting dry steam, and keeping up full pressure, with much less fuel than we have ever used.

Wishing you great success, as we are confident your Felting deserves,

I am, truly yours,

A. BRAINARD,

Engineer for Weed, Parsons & Co.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE IRON WORKS, }
SYRACUSE, N. Y., January 24, 1870. }

Mr. JOHN RILEY, Sup't Salamander Felting Company,
Troy, N. Y.:

Dear Sir — The Felting you applied to our steam cylinders and pipes has proven even better than we

be pleased to have you refer to me as to its merits as a boiler covering. Wishing you unbounded success.

I am truly yours,

JACOB F. STOLL.

ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1869.

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY:

Gents — At your request, we take great satisfaction in stating that the cemented or felted covering which you placed upon the domes and steam pipes leading to our steam engines some weeks since, appears to deserve all the merits which you have or can claim for it, as a durable, strong and entirely safe non-conductor of caloric.

It seems to be almost impossible to heat through a two-inch or two and a half inch layer directly upon the steam dome, conveying steam at seventy pounds pressure, or nearly three hundred degrees temperature.

We have tested it in fire and water, and still the non-conducting properties seem unimpaired. It can be fitted to any form, or placed with greater facility than any other material we have yet seen.

Wishing you all the success you deserve, we remain

Yours, very respectfully,

HORACE L. EMERY,

Sup't Albany Agricultural Works.

TROY, N. Y., Oct 27, 1869.

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY:

Gents — We have witnessed the operation of your covering for steam pipes and boilers, and can unhesitatingly recommend it as the most perfect non-conductor we have ever seen applied for that purpose. At a test made by us on a steam pipe partially covered

with your Felting, the thermometer indicated 75 degrees more heat when applied to the part *uncovered* than when applied to the portion covered with your Felting.

Yours truly,

STARBUCK BROTHERS.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1869.

This may certify that we have thoroughly tested the Salamander Company's Felting for covering boilers, steam pipes, cylinders, sugar kettles, steam pans, etc., and, in our opinion, is the best non-conductor in use, preserving a greater heat in steam pipes and boilers, by a number of degrees, than wood, felt or sheet iron covering, being free from clay. It is much lighter than clay, wood or iron, and will stick fast when exposed to the weather, which clay cements will not do.

KNOWLSON & KELLEY,
Machinists, 74 River St.

ALBANY, Nov. 8, 1869.

We have our boiler and steam pipe covered with the Salamander Felting, and would recommend it to those using boilers as a great saving in fuel.

HASKELL & ORCHARD,
Albany Iron and Machine Works.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8, 1870.

E. F. TEN BROECK, Esq., Agent U. S. and Foreign Salamander Felting Co., 88 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

Sir — Your Felting has been put on part of steam pipe on the Corliss engines of I. & T. Buckingham's Central Elevators, and we find it a perfect non-conducting

substance, forming quite a contrast between steam pipe and surface of Felting, and we cheerfully recommend it to the use of all steam users for covering pipe and boilers, as it has shown itself well adapted for the purpose. It has shown no signs of cracking or loosening as yet.

Yours truly,

I. S. FORD, Chief Engineer.

BESSEMER STEEL WORKS, }
TROY, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1869. }

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY:

Gents — We have used your Felting for covering steam pipes for the last three months at these works, and have all of our pipes covered with it. It gives good satisfaction, and is the best article for that purpose I ever saw.

Yours truly,

BARNEY MEE.

POUGHKEEPSIE IRON WORKS, }
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1870. }

WM. H. MERRIAM, Esq., President Salamander Felting Company, Troy, N. Y.:

Dear Sir — I am much pleased with the Felting, and consider it admirably adapted for covering steam and hot-blast pipes. I have never seen any thing equal to it for that purpose.

Very truly yours,

A. TOWER, Sup't.

FRANKLIN IRON WORKS, }
ONEIDA CO., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1870. }

WM. H. MERRIAM, Esq.:

Dear Sir — Your favor of the 27th is received. The Felting in use at these works, manufactured by your

company is, in all respects, the best material for the purpose of covering steam, and especially hot-blast, Pipes that I have ever seen. In any place where a non-conductor of heat is required, it is just the article.

Yours truly,

W. B. COGSWELL

CENTRAL ELEVATOR,
CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1870. }

Mr. E. F. TEN BROECK:

Dear Sir — We have tested the non-conducting Felting, manufactured by the Salamander Felting Company, on one of our Steam Pipes, and find it to be as perfect a non-conductor of heat as can be desired. The pipe was filled with steam under sixty pounds pressure and the surface of the Felting was not uncomfortably warm to the touch. Thus far it has shown no appearance of coming off or injury in any way from heat.

Respectfully,

J. & E. BUCKINGHAM.

CHICAGO, 7th Nov., 1870.

Mr. E. F. TEN BROECK, Agent Salamander Felting Company:

Dear Sir — In reply to your inquiry as to our experience in the use of the Salamander Felting, we would say: Our Steam Pipe and Dome are covered with your Felting, and is satisfactory in ever respect. It is the most perfect and best non-conducting Felting we ever saw, and would recommend its use generally.

Yours truly,

COAN & TEN BROECK,

Coan & Ten Broeck's Carriage Manuf. Co.

ONONDAGA IRON COMPANY,
GEDDES, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1870. }

WILLIAM H. MERRIAM, Esq., President:

Dear Sir — Yours of the 5th inst. came to hand in due time, and I purposely delayed replying, that we might have more time to test the value and utility of your Felting as applied to our Works.

Our furnace was blown up in June last, at which time the blast and steam pipes were unprotected, and we found a great loss of heat from radiation from all these pipes. In the month of August you covered with Felting all the pipes containing steam or hot air, since which time we have been able to keep the blast at least 200 degrees higher than formerly, and the pressure of steam is more uniform (not being affected by change in temperature of the atmosphere) and much more easily maintained at the required density. So far as the limited time that your Felting has been used by us, we pronounce it a success, and recommend its use in all cases where it is desirable to prevent loss of heat from radiation.

When our Pyrometer indicates 1200 degrees F., your hand would not be burned if placed upon the Felting covering the blast pipe. This, we think, is a sufficient proof of its non-conducting qualities.

Very respectfully yours,

W. H. H. GERE,
Sec'y and Treas.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5, 1870

E. F. TEN BROECK, Esq., Agent Salamander Felting Co.:

Dear Sir — It gives me pleasure to say that the covering of one of my dredge boilers with your Sala-

mander Felting, as put on by you some time since, proves a very satisfactory job. The non-conducting power of your Felt seems very great, so that the saving of coal must be large, though I am not yet able to give the percentage of saving, not having had the time to give careful attention to the matter.

Very truly yours,

O. B. GREEN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1870.

W. H. MERRIAM, Esq.:

Dear Sir — We are using the Salamander Felting on our steam pipes, and are every way satisfied with its efficiency. The locality where the pipes ran before the application of your Felting was rendered very uncomfortable by reason of the heat, a nuisance we have completely avoided. We can certify to its being all you advertise for it as a non-conductor, and not liable to be displaced, owing to its lightness and tenacity.

N. & S. J. HUGGINS.

DENTAL LABORATORY OF S. L. CLOSE, }
NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1870. }

I am using the Salamander Felting on a Furnace for the manufacture of Continuous Gum Work on platina. Before using the Felting I experienced great trouble from the heat, the furnace being red hot. I have entirely obviated this annoyance, and have also reduced my consumption of fuel one-half, or fifty per cent.

S. L. CLOSE,
Manufacturer of J. Allen's Continuous Gum Work.

BESSEMER STEEL WORKS, }
TROY, N. Y., April 5, 1870. }

WM. H. MERRIAM, Esq.:

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry regarding our use of your "Salamander Felting," I have to say: This material has been used on nearly all the steam pipes in these Works during the last six months, in competition with hair felting and other kinds of lagging similarly exposed. I have no hesitation in saying that it has proved to be, all things considered, the best pipe and boiler covering known to me. Its use has developed the following facts: *First*—It is an excellent non-conductor. I can bear my face against a pipe covered with it when containing steam at a temperature of 350 degrees. *Second*—It is very durable. It has elasticity enough to stand perfectly on disc expansion joints, and does not jar off from steam-hammer pipes. Unlike felting put on in pieces, it is a continuous and homogeneous covering, without cracks. *Third*—It is quite light, being about the weight of Hair Felting. *Fourth*—I have reason to believe, from its use in neighboring works, where it is exposed to very high temperature, that it is indestructible by the heat of steam at any temperature employed in steam engineering. *Fifth*—As far as I have been able to discover, this material produces no corrosion or other injurious effect on the iron.

Yours truly,

A. L. HOLLEY.

THE LACKAWANA IRON & COAL CO.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
SCRANTON, Pa., May 4, 1872. }

In answer to yours of 1st I have to say, that there is now in use at the Blast furnaces of this company, as

covering to Steam and Hot-blast conducting pipes, one hundred barrels of the "Salamander Felting," manufactured at Troy, N. Y. It has been in use here about two months, but, so far as can be determined by the limited experiment, is an excellent non-conductor of heat, and to that extent is a good protection for the pipes to which it is applied.

The results thus far are entirely satisfactory.

C. F. MATTES, Sup't.

To Salamander Felting Co. Troy, N. Y.

OFFICE OF PRATT & Co., }
BUFFALO, May 13, 1872. }

Gentlemen—In reply to yours of 8th inst. we take pleasure in stating that the application of your "Salamander Felting" to the pipes at our Rolling Mill effects a steam saving of 25 per cent.

At our Blast furnace we are enabled to get about 200 degrees heat more from the Hot-blast by its use on the pipes.

Respectfully,

H. TEN BROECK, Treas.

To Salamander Felting Co., Troy, N. Y.

SUGAR REFINERIES, ETC.

The Salamander Felting is now in use at the following Sugar Refineries, and is giving the highest satisfaction.

Matthussen & Wiechers, Jersey City.

Decastro & Donner, Williamsburgh.

Kattenhorn, Hopke & Co., Hudson River Sugar Refinery.

Cooke, Randall & Co., sugar refiners, Brooklyn.

Wheatley, Williams & Co., sugar refiners, Brooklyn.

Greene, Turner & Co., sugar refiners, King street, N. Y.

GENERAL OFFICE,

673 RIVER STREET, TROY, N. Y.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE SALAMANDER
FELTING, PUT UP IN BARRELS, WITH FULL
DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE IT.

Boilers and Pipes covered by contract and Warranted.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



CAUTION.

"Our attention has been called to the fact that parties from New York city and other points are selling an inferior and worthless article, representing that their material is the same as that manufactured by the Salamander Felting Company of Troy, N. Y., and will show the same results when applied to pipes, boilers, etc.

"We hereby caution those wishing to purchase the genuine Salamander Felting against all such impostors, and for the protection of our customers and dealers have adopted the Trade Mark represented above, which will be stamped upon each barrel of the genuine Salamander Felting.

"WILLIAM H. MERRIAM,

"President"

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, October 15th 1874.

Hon. James Pollock,

Director of the
United States Mint.

Dear Sir;

In accordance with your request I submit a copy of the proposals from the Agent of the Salamander Felting Company, for covering our steam pipes. I also enclose copy of statement of the Engineer, with reference to the importance of having this work done. I think if our pipes are covered as proposed, it will obviate the great difficulty experienced in heating the building during Winter seasons, besides the annoyance and suffering. It is almost impossible to spare the amount of steam necessary under the present condition of our pipes.

In a conversation with the Engineer, he was of the opinion, that with the pipes covered, we would save nearly a ton of coal every day, during the Winter season.

This saving would, within three months,
more than pay the whole cost for covering
the pipes.

In view therefore of all the
facts, I respectfully recommend that you
give instructions to have the pipes covered
as proposed by the Agent of the before
named Company.

I have the honor to remain

Very Truly Yr. Obedt. Servt

London Gardner
Chief Engineer.

A. Sanders Master &
Chief Engineer
(J. H. Kirkpatrick
Engineer)

Recommend that
our steam pipes be
covered by the "Salamander"
Felting Company

Rec^d Oct 15/72

C I R C U L A R .

All parties prosecuting the business of covering steam boilers, steam pipes and all superheated surfaces with a non-conducting cement, who use asbestos as a combination with any plastic substance, are hereby notified that they are infringers upon the rights of this company, and will be prosecuted for damages.



AWARDED
THE
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR
NEW YORK CITY,
FOR THE YEARS 1869 AND 1870.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN

Salamander Felting Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NON-CONDUCTING FELTING,

(Patented October 5, 1869, Re-issued September 27, 1870, and October 6, 1870.)

For Covering Marine, Stationary and Locomotive Boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Pipes, Cylinders, Vacuum Pans, Water Pipes, Superheaters, Safe Filling, and all Heated Surfaces. Particularly adapted to Hot Blast Pipes.

Manufactory and Office, ORR'S OLYMPIC MILLS, No. 675 RIVER STREET, TROY, N. Y.

Report of CHIEF ENGINEER SEWELL, of the United States Navy, and his Assistants to SECRETARY ROBESON, on the merits of the SALAMANDER FELTING OR BOILER COVERING.

Of the many flattering testimonials received by the officers of the United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company, relative to the merits, durability, etc., of their composition for covering boilers, steam pipes, etc., the following is undoubtedly the most important and convincing, coming, as it does, from Chief Engineer SEWELL, United States Navy, and endorsed by a corps of his assistants, all educated gentlemen, and specially entrusted by the Secretary of the Navy, to inquire into the merits of the article. Their examination, it will be seen, has been most thorough and complete, and their conclusion regarding the merits of the Felting, after an extended research and examination, was unanimous and unprejudiced.

The following is a correct copy of their report:

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, August 10, 1871.

SIR:—In obedience to your order of the 2d of June last, also the modification of the same of July 12th ult., authorizing the Board to visit Troy and Albany, for the purpose of a more thorough investigation we have the honor to report as follows:

On the evening of the 31st ult., we left this city for Troy, that being the most interesting point in connection with this investigation within the scope of your order. On arriving at that locality we visited

JOHN W. HANMORE, Agent for Company,

New York Courier Office, 9 Spruce St., New York.

OR,

Box 81, P. O., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

the extensive steel works of Messrs. Winslow, Griswold & Holley, the Albany Iron Works, and the works of Henry Burden & Sons; these establishments present an extensive array of steam-pipes and boilers coated with the Salamander Felting, which has been in use some two (2) years.

A critical examination of this Felting assured us that it was in first-class condition, and apparently as good as the day it was applied. In the latter establishment, (Henry Burden & Sons,) which is a hot-blast iron furnace, for separating the metal from the ore, the hot-blast pipes, which are subjected to a temperature of nine hundred (900) degrees Fahrenheit, was covered with the Salamander Felting to a thickness not exceeding two (2) inches, and so perfect is the non-conducting properties of this material, that we could bear our hands in contact with its surface for a considerable period of time. This we consider indubitable evidence of the perfection of this Felting as a non-conductor of heat; also of its indestructibility by heat in any position it can be placed as a covering.

At this same establishment was a steam-pipe of some seven (7) inches in diameter, running across a street between two buildings, a distance of some thirty-five (35) feet. This pipe was covered with the Salamander Felting, and had been exposed to the weather for the last eighteen (18) months, and so far as we could see, it was in as good condition as when first applied. This affords ample evidence of the cohesive power of this Felting, also of its ability to successfully withstand the vicissitude of this climate.

The superintendents of these establishments kindly extended to us every facility for examining the condition of the Felting, and also in answer to our inquiry relative to the use of this article as a non-conductor of heat, &c., expressed themselves decidedly in its favor.

At Albany we examined the boiler of the Delevan House, which was covered with the Salamander Felting. It had been in use about twelve (12) months; we found this in good condition, and was informed by the person in charge that it gave entire satisfaction.

In this vicinity we examined the boiler at the headquarters of the Third Ave. Railroad Co., New York; also Shriver & Co.'s Machine Shop and Foundry, corner of Fifty-sixth street and First Ave., and the steamer Mary Powell. At all these places the material had been in use about two (2) years, and had given universal satisfaction.

The Felting has been in use on one of the boilers of this Department for the last fourteen (14) months, and at this date appears intact in all respects.

This Felting possesses one advantage not common to any other patented article with which we are acquainted, *i. e.*, it can be applied equally well whether the surface to be covered is hot or cold; this is quite an important item, both as regards the saving of fuel and the annoyance of keeping up steam during the operation.

This Salamander Felting is represented to us by the President of the Company, Mr. W. H. Merriam, as being composed principally of asbestos and lime putty, which makes a most durable composition.

The Board being convinced of the great efficiency and desirability of this Felting as a non-conducting coating for steam boilers and pipes, and in view of the fact that the Chambers Patent Cement or Felt has been applied to the entire set of boilers and machinery of the "Plymouth"; the Snyder Patent Cement or Felt has been applied to the boilers of the "Canandaigua", and we also believe that the boilers of the "Ticonderoga" are covered with the same, we would respectfully suggest that the Salamander Felt be applied as a covering to the boilers of the "Wabash", now fitting out at Boston.

This will furnish the Department with a practical demonstration as to its value for the purposes recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GEO. SEWELL, *Chief Engineer U. S. N.*

ED. M. OLSON, *1st Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.*

B. F. WOOD, *1st Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.*

U. S. Navy Yard, New York,

Commandant's Office, August 11, 1871.

APPROVED. M. SMITH, *Commandant.*

HON. GEO. M. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Navy Department, 5 Oct., 1871.

(True Copy.) HOLMES E. OFFLEY, *Chief Clerk.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING,

January 2, 1871.

U. S. STEAMER "WASP," Off *Montevideo, Mexico.*

(*Extract from Engineer's Report.*)

In the month of October, when the spar deck was removed, the Snyder Felting on the top of the boilers was found reduced to powder. It was not deemed advisable to put on new felting, as that would have seriously interfered with and delayed putting on the deck. I had the top of the boilers thoroughly cleaned, and painted with a thick coating of red lead. I would recommend that some good felting be placed on all accessible parts of the boilers, as well as that on the steam pipes be renewed.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN WELLS,

1st Assistant and Senior Engineer, U. S. N.

HON. GEO. M. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING,

U. S. S. "KANSAS," *Minatitlan, Mexico,*

April 1, 1871.

(*Extract from Engineer's Report.*)

The Snyder Patent Cement, with which the boilers are cased, continue to fall off, and I respectfully recommend that the cement be removed, and the usual felting substituted, as I do not consider the present covering suitable for boilers of sea-going vessels.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN PURDY,

1st Assistant Engineer.

HON. GEO. M. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Read the following from Chief Engineer SEWELL, Brooklyn Navy Yard:

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, May 24, 1871.

SIR:—By authority of your order of May 12, 1871, the Salamander Non-Conducting Felt Company, William H. Merriam, President, did one year ago this month cover one of the boilers that supply steam for driving the machine shop of this department.

In obedience to this order, I have the honor to state that the boiler in question possessed a covering of hair felt and canvass, before removing which to receive the Salamander Felting, I caused an account of the consumption of coal to be taken for thirty-eight hours. The felting was then removed, and the Salamander Felting applied, the surface covered being 487 square feet. After this Felting had become perfectly dry, the consumption of coal was taken for a like number of hours, and the following are the results:

With hair felting, consumption of coal for 38 hours, $2\frac{2205}{2240}$ tons; with Salamander Felting, consumption of coal for 38 hours, $2\frac{391\frac{1}{2}}{2240}$ tons, exhibiting a percentage of gain in favor of the Salamander Felting of 1134.

This Felting is now, (after a trial of twelve months,) in first-rate condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SEWELL, *Chief Engineer, U. S. N.*

REAR ADMIRAL M. SMITH, U. S. N.,

Commanding Navy Yard, New York.

copy

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, _____ 187

A. Loudon Snowden Esq
Sir;

At your request asking a report from me, as to the merits of the Salamander Cement covering for steam pipes - after having about 55 feet in use for several months - of a covering something similar to it on one of our pipes leading from the Boilers to the Driving Engine, I find we do not condense $\frac{1}{3}$ of our steam into water that we have with the same pipe covered with the felt covering heretofore - The Salamander Company has covered one of our main steam pipes to the Engine, and I believe will produce the same result, if not better - having tested it I find the external temperature about 100 deg. Fa. - The room at the time being about 90 degrees - Showing only about 10 degrees warmer than the surrounding atmosphere - I have no hesitation in saying it has proved a decided advantage over the old felt covering, and if properly carried out on all the pipes will be a great saving to this Institution in fuel.

Respectfully Yours &c
(signed) H. Kilpatrick.

Oct. 14th 1872.

Copy.

Agent of the United States
Colonade Hotel
Philadelphia, Octo. 11th 1872.

A. L. Snowden

Chief Courier

United States Mint,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir;

There is 4 1/2 ft. lineal measure	2 1/2 in pipe	@ 40cts	188.80
251 " " "	3 " "	@ 40cts	100.40
325 " Superficial	4 " "	@ 40cts	130.00
42 " Do	6 " "	@ 40cts	28.80
99 " Do	10 " "	@ 40cts	39.60
<u>66 " Do</u>	<u>18 " "</u>	<u>@ 40cts</u>	<u>26.40</u>
Estimated total amt.			\$574.00

We will cover the above for sum stated.

To

A. L. Snowden

Chief Courier

United States Mint

Philadelphia Pa.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) Geo. W. Hammore

Agent U.S. & F.S.F. Co.

DECISION
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

AS TO

*The Validity of the Patents of the United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company
of Troy, New York.*

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1872.

SIR: During the past year a large portion of the steam pipes of the Capitol have been covered with Fire-proof Felting, furnished by the United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company of Troy, New York, which has proved so satisfactory, that I am desirous of having the rest covered with the same material.

A notice has been served on me by Mr. P. J. Marsh, claiming that he has the sole right to manufacture this mixture under a patent granted to C. A. Baumann, and further states that if any more of this mixture shall be used on the public buildings, he will commence proceedings for damages, &c. A copy of his letter you will find enclosed.

In view of the proposed use of more of the material in question at the Capitol, I have the honor to request that you will inform me which party has the right to manufacture this Fire-proof Felting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK, *Architect.*

Hon. M. D. LEGGETT,
Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 20th instant, inquiring as to the validity of a patent issued by this office to John Riley, and assigned to the "United States and Foreign Salamander Felting Company," and also as to the rights of one P. J. Marsh, claiming to hold under a patent granted to C. A. Baumann, I have to say that, on March 1, 1870, a patent was issued to C. A. Baumann, of Troy, N. Y., for an improvement in covering steam boilers, the claim being for asbestos, lime, putty, and other earthy and pulpy materials.

Soon after this, John Riley, of Troy, N. Y., made an application for a patent covering the same invention.

An interference was therefore declared by the Patent Office, and the parties called upon to show when they made their inventions. The evidence showed that Baumann was not the inventor, but obtained his knowledge surreptitiously while working with the company which used Riley's invention.

The office therefore issued a patent to Riley for a broad claim covered by his invention, the patent issued to Baumann being invalid and valueless in the judgment of the Office. If the decision of the office be correct neither Baumann nor any person claiming under him can either lawfully use the invention or maintain a claim against the government for using it.

Very respectfully,

M. D. LEGGETT, *Commissioner.*

EDWARD CLARK, Esq.,
Architect of the United States Capitol Extension.

United States Assay Office,

New York, Oct. 15, 1872.

Sir:

I would respectfully call your attention to the urgent demand at this office for Silver Dollars, at least \$50,000 being needed for the payment of deposits now due. An invoice for dollars, \$50, was forwarded on the 23rd ult., of the value of \$14,207.81, and it would be a very great accommodation to our depositors if a return could be made at the earliest possible moment.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servant,

Thos. C. Weston

Superintendent.

Hon. James Pollock,

Director of the Mint,

Philadelphia,
Penn.

N. Y. Assay Office

Urges an Early
Return for Silver
dollars, for invoices
No. 50. Sept 23.

Rec^d Oct 17/72

From

Lieut. Col. H. Hyde R.E.

Master of Calcutta Mint

July 19th 1873

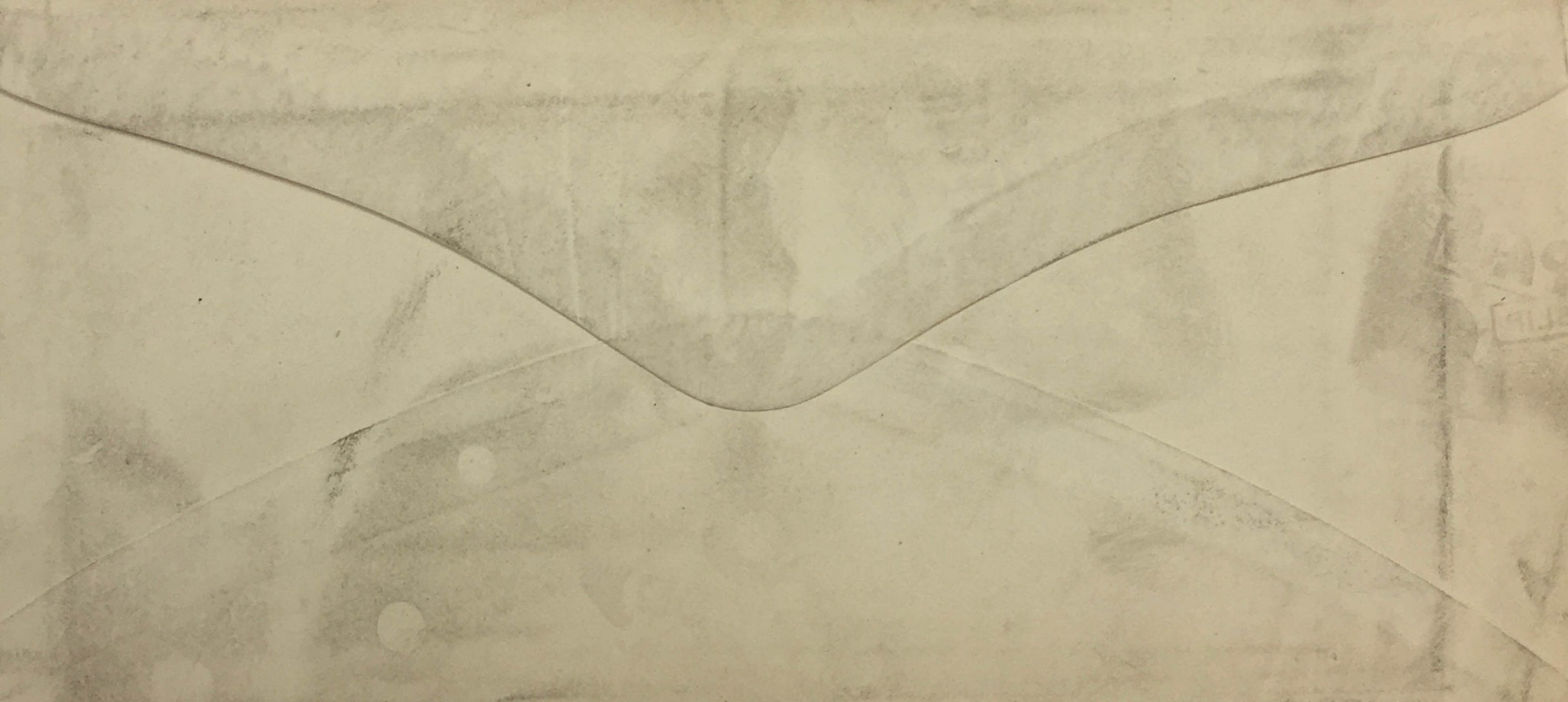
Sends reports of work &c.
Wants proof sett, etc,

Ans'd.

Oct. 14th 1872

Received

October 12th 1872



On account of the distance & risk, a
duplicate of this letter should be
sent, in about a week.

Decr Pers

Dated 19th July 1872

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. HYDE, R. E.,

Master of the Mint,

To

The Director of the Mint
Philadelphia
United States,

Sir,

I do myself the honor to forward herewith
3 Copies of the Annual Return of work done in this
Mint in the manufacture of Silver Coin.-

2nd-

I must explain that the Mint
Coins a large quantity of Copper in addition
to the Silver but which exhibits nothing of
much interest.-

3rd-

The quantity of gold coined
is merely nominal, as gold is not a legal tender
in India. - gold is only coined for those who tender
the bullion for the purpose and in such cases, it is
mainly to enable Vendors to sell gold of Certified
fineness in small quantities.-

4th-

I am desirous of obtaining
a proof set of all the Coins now issued from
your Mint & at present current in the United States
and therefore, if it be allowable, I shall esteem
it a great favor if you could supply me with
a set & at the same time let me know the cost
and how I am to remit the amount.-

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Yours most obedient servant

H. Hyde

Master of the Mint

CD

A.S.

I have to tender very many
thanks for the Reports - for
have so kindly sent me
on the working of the Col
United States Mines I regret
that I have no such report of this mine
all that I can do in return
is to send you a copy of Col 77 Smith's
work on the Mercurian Mines - provided
you have not already got a copy
and for let me know

Yds.

Columbus Oct-12th 1872
W. S. Milt

I sent to you on the
26th of September by Southern Express a package
of old Gold & Silver to be returned in Coin to
me at Columbus Ga. did you receive it
and when can I expect the return if not
already sent answer and oblige

Yours Respectfully
W. S. Spear Esq
99 Broad St
Columbus
Ga

No. 936 Gold Pd. 2nd Oct, \$109.74

Sent to the above address
at Columbus Miss Br 2 - by mistake
I have this day written to the
Express Agent at that place to forward it to Georgia
without any extra charge -

J. S. Spear
Columbus Ga

Oct. 12/72

Inquire when he
may expect coin
for gold & silver
sent to Mint.

Ans'd.

Oct 15/72

Rec'd

Oct. 15th 1872

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, _____ 187

Dear Sir

The piece sent by you has been carefully examined.

It has the true impressions, & the proper hardness and color; is ~~only~~ less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain light (which is close enough for a coin of that metal) and has no ~~tokens~~^{sign} of casting; on the contrary, shows the marks of the cutting punch on the edge.

It is genuine without doubt.

We shall always take pleasure in examining suspected pieces at your desire.

The coin is herewith returned.

Very respy to

Information of the perpetration
of Frauds, or of the Counterfeiting
of the Currency, Coins, or Securities
of the Government, will be paid for
according to results produced.

ALL Communications strictly
CONFIDENTIAL.

Treasury Department,

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,

SECRET-SERVICE DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Branch Offices in all Principal Cities:

New York Branch, 52 Bleecker Street. }

New York,

October 11th, 1872.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Will you have the kindness to
have the enclosed five cent nickel piece
examined by an expert of the Mint, as
I am in doubt as to its being genuine.

Please have it returned to me with the
result of the examination.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. M. Witley
Chief of S. S. Division.

Col. H. A. Wiley
Chf S. S. Division
Treasury Dept.

Oct. 11. 1872

Requesting an
Examination of a Two
Cent Nickel Coin

Recd Oct. 12. 1872

Bureau of Ordnance.

Navy Department,

Washington City. 7th Oct. 1872

Sir.

Jas. Pollock,

Director - U. S. Mint.

Philadelphia.

Sir:-

Your letter of the 5th inst. and the forty eight (48) silver disks, to which it refers, are received.

Yours, Sir,

Your Obt. Servant

A. S. Ford

Kantouira and the Post Bureau

Navy Department -
Rear Admiral
A. Suddow Case

Oct. 7th 1872

Acknowledging receipt
of 48 Silver discs +
letter of Oct 5th.

Received

Oct. 8th 1872

United States Assay Office,

Boise City, Idaho, Oct. 5th 1872.

Hon. James Pollock
Director of the Mint

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
herewith my official bond for your approval
and beg to request a speedy transmission of
the same to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Very respectfully

yours

Robert H. Schuchle
Minr.

Robt Henckel
M & R
Bois - City, Idaho

Enclosing his Official
Bond

Rec^d Oct 14/72

Parkersburg W Va
Oct 5th 1872

My Dear Sir
(W Va) I have found in this state
one and what I know to be lead
silver rock or rock containing
silver I wish to have the matter
tested, if does not cost too much,
as I am not in a condition to pay
much, and write this, to ascertain
what you charge in the U S Mint
for determining the kind and
quantity of minerals to an extent
that would enable one to decide
whether the minerals is worth
developing Address me
as above

Yours Truly,

Warner

P S If you wish to know anything

as to my character I refer you to
H N Russell Secy of
The American Tract Society
of your City
S W

W Warren
Fairbairnburg
vira
Oct. 5/72
Want to arrange large

Recd.
Oct. 7/72

Parkesburg W. Va.

Dec 18 / 1877

Direct & S. Hunt

Dear Sir

Your statement
as to value of mineral
specimens was received
Is it not the rule to
send certificate of
analysis If I am
entitled to it I would
like to have it The
specimens sent were
gathered where the
rock cropped out

Yours J Warner

J. Warner
Parkersburg
W. Va

Wants Certificate
of analysis &

Rec Dec 21/72

57
All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to

102

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., October 4, 1872.

Sir:

I will thank you to inform me why the monthly report of funds in the hands of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, made by the Surveyor and Naval officer of that port the 3^d instant, was not also signed by you as per instructions heretofore given.

Respectfully
Wm. A. Richardson
Acting Secretary

Jas Pollock Esq
Director of Mint
Philadelphia Pa

Secy Treasury
(Richardson)

Enquired why
the report of the
Monthly Count at
the Phil^e-Sub-treasury
Oct. 3. 1872 was
not signed by the
Director.

Recd Oct 5. 1872

11.12.
Treasury Department.

Office of the Secretary.

October 4, 1872.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 30th ult., transmitting your Report of the Operations of the Mint and Branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

Very Respectfully,
Wm. A. Richardson
Acting Secretary.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Director U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

Secy Treasury
(Richardson)

ack'g receipt
of Directors Annual
Report

Rec^d Oct 5/72

United States Assay Office,

New York, Oct. 3 1872.

Sir:

I send enclosed my requisition upon the Secretary of the Treasury for \$33,000 for meeting the expenses of the current quarter, apportioned as follows:

Salaries of Officers, \$5,200

Wages of Workmen, 18,600

Inc. & Cont. Expenses, 9,200

\$33,000

I would thank you to forward the same, with accompanying explanatory letter, at your earliest convenience.

Hon. James Pollock,

Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia.

Very Respectfully,
Thos. E. Victor
Superintendent

N.Y. Assay Office

Enclosing requisition
for \$33,000. —

Rec^d Oct 4/72

J.S.K.
Treasury Department.

October 3, 1872

Sir:

I am requested by the Honorable Secretary of State to inquire what is the Mint value of Sovereign bar gold. Please give me the information at your earliest convenience.

Very Respectfully,
Wm. A. Richardson
Acting Secretary.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Director U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Oct 4, 1872

Sir

In reply to the inquiry in your letter ^(J.S.K.) of the 3^d inst. I have to state, that the legal fineness of sovereigns ~~here~~ is $916\frac{2}{3}$ thousandths, but as ^{we report} ~~our Mint reports~~ to the half-thousandth, the estimate ^{here} would be $916\frac{1}{2}$. It would fall a little short of this, say to 916, if the bars were made from sovereigns of old date as well as new; ~~which is to be expected.~~ probable.

There is another point in the case, as to whether you wish the valuation with or without the charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent, which by law we make for coining. This charge, ^{is high, and} ~~being a high one,~~ prevents us from making a valuation to tally with what would be stated in England, where no charge is made. I therefore offer an alternative valuation,

to be met by the circumstances of the case.

At the full British report, sovereign bar
gold, without deduction for coinage, would be
worth eighteen dollars $94\frac{88}{100}$ cents per ounce troy.

At our report of $916\frac{1}{2}$, it would be worth,
without deduction, eighteen dollars $94\frac{57}{100}$ cents per oz.

After deduction, eighteen dollars $85\frac{10}{100}$ cents per oz.

Recapitulation — \$ 18. 94. 88
18. 94. 57
18. 85. 10

Very respectfully Yours

Wm A Richardson
Acting Secy Treas

W. L. L.

Secy Treasury
(Richardson)

Enquire the Mint
Value of Sovereign
bar gold.

Rec Oct 4/72

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, 30th Sept. 1872

Hon. James Pollock,

Director of the U. S. Mint.

Dear Sir,

Before completing the Draft of "the Regulations for Allowances and Deductions, &c.", in accordance with your instructions, the Undersigned are compelled to draw your attention to the unsatisfactory working of the Regulation, established some years since, governing the transfer of bullion from the Assay Office, N. Y. to the U. S. Mint, Phila.

This regulation required the Mint to receive the Bullion from the Assay Office, at the weight and assay alleged by the latter Institution, and provided for the friendly adjustment of differences. Heretofore this regulation has proved in the main satisfactory, giving rise to but little friction between the two Institutions.

Within a year or more past, however, it has often

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, _____ 187

depositing Bullion in any other such Institution, - be placed on the same footing as other depositors.

We accordingly suggest the following Regulation as the only means of effecting this object.

When Bullion is deposited by the Mint, a Branch Mint or an Assay Office, of the U.S., in any other of the like Institutions, such Bullion shall be received under the Regulations, which govern all other deposits, viz. be liable to allowances and deductions, and be received at the weight and assay of the Institution receiving the Deposit. When disagreement between the Depositing and Receiving Institutions cannot otherwise be reconciled, the Deposit shall be returned to the Institution which deposited it.

Respectfully y^r obed^t Serv^{ts}

R. E. Rogers of the Mustang Company
J. C. Booth, Melter & Refiner

Wm E DuBois, assayer.

I ask leave to propose to the Wastage Commission, and through them to the Director of the Mint and other officers concerned, a change of an existing regulation in the receipt of bullion. I allude to that which binds us to receive bullion on another assay, and not on our own.

It only takes effect between the Mint here, and the U.S. Assay Office at New York. And it only works one way; a bar made here, is not receivable there, at our weight and assay.

I know that the Regulation has generally worked well. I have hitherto liked it; and had some hand in framing it, ^{for the sake of unity.} At the same time I know that our late Assayer felt a difficulty in certifying to work not his own, and which by law and by oath of office he was bound to do; and would only certify with this saving clause, "under the Regulation in the case."

It has always worked well, in the cases of fine metal, and foreign coin remelted; not always in the case of alloyed metal, especially silver, owing to metallurgic causes, so well

understood that I need not mention them. We report to the half-thousandth; but how difficult it is for two Assayers to meet exactly at that figure!

I propose therefore the following:

"In the receipt of bullion, each Mint and Assay Office is to be governed by its own weight and assay. Provided, that bars nearly fine, or bars made from coin, when taken from one Mint or Assay Office to another, shall be received with the consent of the Assayer, at the previous assay."

In proposing this, there is no withdrawing of courtesy or confidence. There is simply a desire to prevent the possibility of difficulty, and to give each man his own proper work. We certainly ought to say how much coin we can make, from any lot of bullion sent here.

The operation as between New York and us, will be this. They will receive, assay, value, and pay for deposits as hitherto. If coin is wanted for some of them, they can send them either separately, or fused together as "special melts," or in fine ~~silver~~^{metal}, as usual. The fact that they

send much of their silver to us, not in individual deposits as originally received, but worked together, either fine or alloyed, shows that they do not need that we should value each original deposit. All they want is to come out square on the whole, as no doubt they will, though there may be occasional discrepancies, above and below. A loss or gain must be carried to wastage account.

By the same rule, if a bar of ours should go to the Office at New York, or Denver, or San Francisco, it must be subject to the valuation made there.

Very respectfully
Wm E DuBois

Assayer.

Sept. 26. 1872.

Proposed Change of Regulation -

been observed to work unfairly towards the Mint, and last Fall, a positive loss of over 50 oz. ^{in a single shipment,} silver occurred, which ^{has not} ^{been} replaced by the Assay Office. In a recent shipment of Silver Bullion, a discrepancy of about 25 oz. again occurred.

Besides such losses, a large amount of Bullion has been received from the Assay Office, rather base in quality, presenting surfaces of impurity (not silver), and yet charged at exact weight; being therefore an overcharge. Besides the above losses, impurities have often been found in such Bullion, causing an unavoidable loss of silver in preparing such Bullion for Coinage, & thus again injuring the Mint's accounts.

In view of these facts, we suggest that it be recommended to the Treasury Department, to annul the existing Regulation, which requires the receipt of Bullion from the Assay Office by the Mint, at the weight and assay reported by the former Institution alone; and that hereafter every Minting Institution of the U. S., when depositing

To. Hon James Pollock, 30 Sept. 72

From
Profs. Rogers, Booth
& Dubois, to Director,
on new Regulation
for the reception of
Bullion from Mints
& Assay offices

Sept. 30th 1872

Rec Oct 2. 1872

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1872/OCTOBER

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1872/NOVEMBER

United States Assay Office,

Boise City, Idaho, November 30th 1872

Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the Mint.

Sir,

Enclosed please find statement of operations of this Office during the month of November, also requisition for \$2100, to meet expenditures for the third Quarter of the fiscal year. Requesting your approval & an early transmission to the Department I am

Very Respectfully Yours
Alverson
Assayer

Boise City Assay Office

Statement of Operations
for November
Including requisition for
\$21.00. for Contingent ex-
-penses.

Rec'd Dec 9/72

Mint of the United States.
Treasurer's Office
Philad. Nov. 30th 1872

Sir.

I have to call your attention to my letter of the 25th instant, in relation to the suspended voucher in favor of A. Loudon Snowden for expenses &c, dated May 31st 1872, and to request an early reply. The First Auditor is awaiting an explanation which I am unable to give until after hearing from you.

Very Respectfully

~~Wm. A. R. R.~~

Treasurer U. S. Mint

Hon. James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint
Philad.
Pa.

Treasurer U.S. Mint

Again requests
Explanation of
Voucher No 100, Cent
Carriage &c. A. L.
Snowden.

Rec'd Nov. 30/72

CAPITAL, \$300,000.

JAMES L. HAYS, President.

LINUS M. PRICE, Cashier.

Merchants' National Bank,

703 Broad St., Cor. of Cedar,

Newark, N. J., 11/18 1872

Hon James Talbot
Director &c
Dear Sir

Please advise
me how soon we may
expect our base coin (\$500)
orders to be 72. We are
much in want of above
being entirely out of 5's &
10's pieces.

Respy
L M Price

We were advised from your office
that 3 weeks time was required
to fill an order for coin.

Merchants State Bank
Newark

N. J.
Linnus M. Price

Asks after base coin
ordered Nov 2 / 72

Run Dec 2, 1872

All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., November 29, 1879.

Sir:

In compliance with your request of the 26th instant I have this day mailed to your address a pamphlet copy of the U.S. Statutes at Large, passed at the second session of the Forty-Second Congress.

Very respectfully

J. A. Hartley
Asst. Secretary

James Pollock, Esq.
Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia,
Pa.

Asst Secy Treasury
(Huntley)

Forward "Patents" at
Large "Second Session,
42^d Congress.

Rec No. 30/72

Copy
Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer
New York, Nov. 27, 1872.

Sir:

The failure to make prompt returns for silver sent to the Mint for coinage, is creating very serious loss and embarrassment to depositors, and their complaints are frequent and urgent.

The exchange of \$40,000. of four half Dollars with the bullion fund afforded some slight relief, and we have on hand say \$125,000. of old silver coin of the same denomination, which might be disposed of in the same way if the Secretary approves, and Depositors elect to take it, as I presume they would.

It is possible also that there may be accumulations of silver coin at other points which might be transferred to this office for a like purpose.

It is probable the Mint is at present engaged in the recoinage of our small gold coins, of which we ^{have} shipped in all, \$4,000,000, the \$2,000,000.

shipped the last of Oct, not having yet been returned.
At this rate it will be months before the redemption
of the whole 15,000,000, is completed, and meanwhile
the present embarrassment to Depositors of silver must
continue, unless a remedy for it can be found by
reinforcing the bullion fund from other sources.

Very respectfully

Thos. Hillhouse

The Hon

Geo. S. Boutwell.

Asst. Treas. U. S.

Secretary.

Treasury Department,
Rd November 29. 1874.

Respectfully referred
to the Hon. Jas. Rollins,
Director of the Mint,
for report as to the
subject matter of the
within communication,
especially as to the prob-
ability of a speedy
increase in silver
coinage.

Geo. S. Boutwell,
Secretary.

Sec'y Treasury
(Bantwell)

Referring to the Director
for answer, a Complaint
of Mrs. Stillhouse, & Treas:
N. Y. Assay Office, of
delay in making returns
of Silver sent to the Mint
for Coinage.

Rec^d Dec 3 / 72

5512.

2

Treasury Department.

November 27, 1872.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 12th inst., enclosing a copy of "Regulations to guide the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, and the Assay Office at New York, in making allowances and deductions on deposits" — which regulations are approved.

Very Respectfully,
Geo. S. Boutwell,
Secretary.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia.

Sec'y Treasury
(Bantwell)

Approves new regula-
-tions to guide the Mint &
N.Y. Assay Office in making
allowances & deductions
on deposits.

[Regulations are filed
with Sec'y's letter of July 27/72]

Rec'd Nov. 29. 1872

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Nov'r 27th 1872.

Hon. James Pollock,

Director of the United States Mint,

Dear Sir;

At present there are unfilled orders upon the books of the Treasurer, for \$113,400 in Silver Dollars.

20,000 " Half " ✓

21,000 " Quarter " ✓

53,000 " Dimes. ✓

27,000 " Half Dimes. ✓

27,100 " Five Cents, Nickel.

besides the recoupage of abraded gold - amounting to one or two millions per month.

I could coin several millions of gold in Double Eagles per month, but when the orders are in the several denominations of silver, and base coin, besides gold, the pressure is more than our facilities can meet, running ordinary time, - therefore I would respectfully request permission to run such branches of this department, as may be necessary, overtime for

say one or two weeks, - which will, I think,
enable us to gain considerably upon the
present accumulation of orders.

I have the honor to remain

Very Truly

Your Obedt. Servant

London

Chief Courier.

A. London Sweden, &
Chief Corner.

Asks permission to
work overtime.

Rec^d. Nov. 27/72

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26th 1872

Hon. James Pollock
Director U.S. Mint

Sir

In reply to the letter from the Treasurer giving information that "Voucher No. 100 Cent Coinage &c, for the 2^d Quarter 1872", had been returned by the First Auditor for Explanation as to the "Necessity for the Expenditure", I have the Honor to present the following statement.

I visited Washington in the latter part of May last under instructions from yourself, in reference to an appropriation to cover Expenses of redeeming, cleaning, re-issuing, and re-coining base coin - received at the Mint under authority of a resolution passed March 3. 1871.

+ This resolution made it obligatory upon the Secretary to redeem, but made no appropriation to meet the necessary Expenses incurred in redemption.

The redemption had been commenced under instructions from the Treasury, and the Expenses were paid out of the general appropriation for the Mint Service. Owing to recent legislation prohibiting the use of unexpended balances after the expiration of the Fiscal Year, and the cutting down of the year's estimates

for the fiscal Year beginning July 1. 1872, it was feared that there would not be a sufficient appropriation to carry on the Institution for the year, including the Expense incident to redemption. (Your attention was drawn to the subject by Dr. Linderman who recommended that as the hours of the session were numbered, that I be sent to Washington to ^{explore} secure if possible the needed appropriation.

Acting under verbal instructions from you, I proceeded to Washington, and upon a proper representation of the facts, received from the Secretary of the Treasury, a letter to General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who very kindly incorporated the provision (which I had prepared) and upon his report the Appropriation was made. *See appropriation Act Aug 10/72 - 1871. Ch. 124 Vol 16. Sec 2 Sp 42 Com 2503 pp 352*
The business upon which I went was purely of a public character, in which as an individual I had no interest. it was for the public advantage, and the Expenses incurred were very properly paid by the Treasurer. You directed me to make out a bill of Expenses, which I did, not including in it some Expenses which might very properly have been charged.]

I am Very respectfully
Your obt. servant

The sum is below the Annual Actual Expenses of Lewis for his Weekly Expenses.
Hendon Swindley
Chief Corner

A. Louden Snowden, Esq
Chief Coiner

Explaining vouchers
No. 100, Cent Coinage
of - Expenses to Work
-ing the to get again to
most expenses of base
coinage redemption.

Rec^d Nov. 26/72

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Novem 25th 1872.

Hon. James Pollock
Director Mint of the U. S.

Sir:

Voucher No 100 in my Out Comings Acct for the 2nd quarter of the present year has been returned by the First Auditor "for explanation as to the necessity for the expenses". It is in favor of A. Loudon Snowden for "expenses incurred in visiting Washington on official business", and is dated May 31st 1872.

This voucher having been approved in your Department, I have to request the information required before it can be allowed in my accounts -

Very Respectfully

Respectfully
Treasurer

Treasurer U. S. Mint

Asks Explanation of
Voucher No. 100. Cent
Coinage of A. L. Snow
-don.

Rec'd No. 20/72

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, 25 Novemb. 1872

Hon. James Pollock

Director of the U. S. Mint

Dear Sir

The following are the results of
the calculations of the value, by issue & by cost, of the
5-¢ metal made of ~~the~~ \$100 = worth of the Old Nickel Cent.

102.857 lbs of Old Nickel Cent, worth \$100.00

18.57 lbs. of Pure Nickel of 97% @ 2.25 Gold @ 1.13 Currency. 47.21

Total cost of material \$147.21

This will make 11,016 pieces of 5-cts. = 550.80

Balance of Profit, to pay making. \$403.59

Respectfully yours

La C Booth

From Prof Booth
M. & Ref. on the profits
to the Government in con-
verting \$100, worth of
Nickel-Copper cents into
3 & 5 ct. Nickel-Copper
pieces.

Recd Nov 25. 1872

RS
Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., November 25th, 1872.

For:
A copy of the 23^d inst. is at hand. As long as the Treasurer of the Mint is ex-officio an assistant Treasurer, and is in the 1st section of the act of August 6, 1846, charged, as Treasurer of said mint, with the safe keeping of all public money collected by him, or otherwise at any time placed in his possession and custody, I think there is no impropriety in the construction which the Department has hitherto given to that portion of the 12th section of the act of August 6, 1846 which relates to the examination by the Director of the Mint of the books, accounts and moneys of the Treasurer of said Mint, to-wit: that it is meant to apply to all books, accounts and moneys of said Treasurer as a depository of bullion and public moneys. Hence, I prefer that you should continue, for the present, to give the Naval Officer and Surveyor of your port in the monthly

All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., _____, 1877.

examinations of the books, accounts and moneys of the Treasurer of the U. S. Mint in his capacity as Assistant Treasurer.

As to the matter of additional duty assigned you in this connection in Department's letter of 28th of October last, I have to say that it was not contemplated that you should examine every check paid since Jan. 4. 1877.

The information desired could, no doubt, have been ascertained by inquiry of the Cashier, and the examination of here and there a check withdrawn from the files of the office.

Very respectfully,

Geo. S. Bortwell,
Secretary,

Jas. Pollock, Esq.,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Secy Treasury
(Boutwell)

Prefers that the
Directors shall com-
-time D units in
the monthly count
at the Sub Treasury
in Phil^a

Nov. 26. 1872

Adams Express Co.

CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT—PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

THOS. FITZGERALD.
CASHIER.

531 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

Nov 4 1877

To U.S. Mint
for redemption

Bag Nickel coin. 5 ^c	\$41.80
3 ^c	1.20
Total	\$43. —

Please make return to

Thos. Fitzgerald
Cash.

No 1429

✓

✓

No. 1429-1877

Phila Nov 24 77

Thos. Fitzgibbon ^{over}
\$4300, in M. Comm
for redemption.

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 23 Nov. 1872

Hon. James Pollock

Director of the U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

We have been making the 5 & 3-cent metal by employing one half the weight of the old Nickel Cent. We have now taken the last pound of the Nickel-cent from our vault; & shall be obliged therefore to use twice as much Nickel as heretofore unless the Treasurer can deliver us more of the Nickel-cent.

Very truly yours

J. C. Booth

M. & R.

Prof Jas. C. Booth
M & R



Nickel Cents all used
up in his vault - must
have twice as much
nickel, or more
nickel cents.

Rec^d Nov. 23/72

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 23 Nov. 1872

Hon. James Pollock

Director of the U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

Since the middle of October last, I have been debited with the silver bullion from the N. Y. Assay Office after melting, as usual from other Depositors, & from the melting Reports of the Treasurer's Clerk, Mr Cochran, who had charge of the melting, we learn what the loss in melting was. The difference between the weight received, and the weight charged to me, expresses this loss of melting. I may mention that none of the fine silver was melted, but was received at the N. Y. weight, or thereabout, the differences between their weight & ours being averaged by numbers of deposits.

The baser silver from the N. Y. Assay Office for the Month from the 16th Oct. to the 15th Nov. was more than

230,000 ounces, and its average quality was over 900 m. fine. The loss in melting this base silver was almost exactly $\frac{1}{1000}$ (.001) and the amount of absolute loss was $234\frac{94}{100}$ ounces.

You will please note several conclusions from the above facts

1. The loss of $\frac{1}{1000}$ is one half of the legal allowance under the present law, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the amount under the law, which has been proposed.

2. This $\frac{1}{1000}$ loss in careful melting was on silver over 900 fine. What then must have been the loss on silver rec'd last year, which did not average 800? This loss was charged against me last year, before the bullion came into my possession.

3. On all such silver rec'd from the Assay Office during my present official year, I have of course been charged with this loss, prior to Oct. 16th. I expect to find it when next I close my accounts.

Respectfully yours

J. C. Booth M & R

26.

~~From Prof. Booth~~
M & R. ~~on the Amount~~
~~of Assays in Melting~~
~~Bars (Silver) from New~~
~~York. Assay Office for~~
~~one month. Oct. 16 to Nov~~
~~15/72.~~

Reports amt g bars
in silver bars from the
N. Y. Assay Office from
Oct. 16. to Nov. 15/72
(one month)

Recd Nov 23/72

Harrisburg, Nov 23rd 1858

Wm J R. Snowden
My W. Sir

Last night I returned home after an absence of two weeks, and found your letter and the Box of Models upon my desk - I have not opened the Box, but make no doubt all will be found correct.

Very Respectfully

Yours

A. B. Huston

Secy.

To
From

A O Heisterly
See Secy
Harrisburg
Pa

ack receipt
of medals
Penn St Arg
Soc.

Nov 26. 1836

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 22nd Nov. 1872.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director U. S. Mint.
Dear Sir,

We received the gold Ingots yesterday from the Treasurer, from melting a million of Dollars of coin, in 12 drafts of over 4000. = oz. each, and these drafts were almost exactly the full weight entered in our books. The full allowance in my favor for superficial dirt or water in cavities, could not have exceeded a few hundredths on the whole 53,479.80 oz. Upon topping the ingots, water flowed out of the cavities of a considerable number, not less than 60. Of course we have no means of determining the exact overcharge, but I shall be obliged to demand that the Treasurer have the ingots thoroughly dried, before

I receive them - another time
Very truly yours
J A C Booth

Prop J. C. Boott
M & R

Wants gold ingots
dried hereafter before
receiving them from the
Treas. hereafter

Re Nov. 22/72

Jan 22/82

Dear Sir,

Your esteemed favor of the 20th to hand for which please accept my very warm thanks. The pamphlet referred to has not reached me.

You refer to the rapidly increasing production of silver — Is its production increasing more rapidly than that of gold? I thought Australia California & Colorado were giving us a more rapid production of gold — in proportion that is to their relative values — than all the ~~other~~ mines of the world were giving of silver.

If the supply be increasing more rapidly than that of gold will not debts (where there is a double currency) be again

paid in silver Silver again
became the standard of
France Germany & the United
States?

Do you not think it would be
better on the whole to adopt gold
as the sole standard keeping
silver (as in England) solely to
mark fractional parts?

I do not know I have
not been able to find out when
the old style ~~was adopted~~
gave place to the new with us.

In Russia the old style is
still used.

Thanking you for your
kindness & apologizing for
the trouble I've occasioned
I subscribe myself
faithfully
Yours
Maurice Kleeven

P.S. As I'm attaching
my residence please
address

Mr. M. R. Leverton
294 Broadway
(Room 14)
New York.

D. M. R. Lensen
294 Broadway
New York

Enquires about the
relative increase of
gold and silver

Rec^d No. 25/72

Sub
Treasury of the United States,

CASH DIVISION,

Washington, November 21st 1872

Sir,

I enclose my Transfer check No. 2705, on
Asst. Treasurer U.S. Philadelphia, in your favor,
\$500⁺, for which, please forward, at your earliest
convenience, to this office, same amount in one cent
nickel coin.

Very Respectfully,

A. A. Linn
Treasurer U.S.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia,

Pa

Reg. 11/22/72
Will be sent Monday

Head. U. S.
(Spinner)
Washington D.C.

Order \$500. in 1¢
pieces

Recd Nov. 23/72

ROBERT L. COLLETT.
HENRY L. CARR.

OFFICE OF
COLLETT & CARR,

Wholesale Grocers,

185 Howard St., Masonic Block,

Akron, Ohio,

Nov 21 1872

Supt US Mint

Dear Sir

We shipped

you Oct 16, sent invoice. 1 Box
Coin 240. Has it been received.

Yours
Collett & Carr

Just Recd Nov. 22/72

has been shipped at 11.14.00

Collet & Can
Akron
Ohio

Relation to base
Coin

Rec'd Nov 23, 1872

All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to.

RE
Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., November 21, 1872.

Sir:

I have to respectfully call your attention to my reference to you of the 6th instant relative to certain shorts reported to exist in the redeemed base coin of the Treasurer of the Mint, and to ask that the report called for may be furnished as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully,

Geo. B. Smith.
Secretary

James Pollock Esq.
Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia, Pa.

From
Secretary of the Treasury
calling attention to ex-
pected Report on the
deficiency in the
lease coin redeemed
under Act of March 3/71
Nov 21. 1872

Dec 6. 1872 Report Sent to
dl

Nov 23. /72 Recd

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Nov^r 20th 1872.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the
United States Mint.

Dear Sir,

I have examined with considerable care the Sайдner Fire Extinguisher, and am of opinion that it is the best of the inventions patented for the extinguishment of fire by the Soda-acid process.

Although our building is in all essentials fire proof, there is still considerable valuable property within, that would be injured or destroyed by fire.

These Extinguishers if properly distributed would be ample protection against such a contingency. In this view of the case I would respectfully recommend the purchase of, say four, of the Machines to be placed in convenient places in the several departments. I have the honor to remain,

Your Obedt Servant

London Morrison

Chief Coiner.

A. London Snowden, &
Chas Coine & Co

Recommends the
purchase of four (4)
"Soda acid" fire-extin-
-guishers.

Rec'd Nov. 20/72

Suffolk Nat Bank
Boston Nov. 22/72

To James Pollock Esq
Director of the Mint
at Philadelphia

My dear Sir
About a year ago ~~at~~ wrote you in
regard to exchanging some double
eagles, (\$20) gold pieces for smaller
denomination. I stated I wished them
for a particular friend of mine
who wished to make Christmas
and New Year gifts of them
and was particular that they bear
the same date as the year they
~~are~~ given, the withdrawing from
circulation Gold and Silver makes
it difficult and almost impossible
to find the desired pieces at any
of the Banks, when I have often

obtained them, for several years,
you have been very kind to make
the exchange for me last year
you informed me it was against
the rules of the mint to do so
but through the kindness of my
friend Mr Portwell you were
permitted to make the exchange
and here let me congratulate you
that we have again selected
you for another term -
thinking you will again accommodate
me I herewith inclose the letter
in which you will see you had
the consent of the Secretary of Treasury
and I meet on Monday next
remitt to your address seven hundred
dollars in \$20 pieces for which I wish
you would send by Adams Express
400 in ten dollar gold pieces of the
issue of 1872

\$200 in five dollar gold pieces of
the issue of 1871 also one hundred
dollars in two and a half Gold piece
same issue ^{much} thanking you very
~~much~~ for your kindness in the past
and assuring you I would not
trouble you if I could find them
here

I remain very truly Yours

H. J. Hunt-

Paying Tellur

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia Nov. 18th 1871

Sir

On receipt of your second letter in relation to the exchange of \$900 gold for small coin, referring to the Secy. of the Treasury; I laid the matter before him for his action, and, on the 16th inst, received authority from him to make the exchange, provided that the Double Eagles were within the deviation of weight required by law.

In accordance with such authority, I have forwarded to you by Express, this morning, a package containing, four hundred dollars in ten-dollar gold pieces of 1871; four hundred dollars in five-dollar gold pieces 1871; and one-hundred dollars in two-dollar and

a-half-gold pieces, as per your order.

We have no new cents on hand, and are not coining any; and therefore herewith return the ten dollars forwarded by you for them.

Enclose a find Express receipt for the package.

Yours Respectfully

Geo. P. Colver
Director

H. G. Hunt Esq.

Paying Teller Suffolk Bank
Boston, Mass.

H. G. Hunt
Boston
Mass

Will send \$700. in
\$20 gold pieces for
exchange in \$5 + \$10 gold
pieces

Subject,

No. of Papers,

Philadelphia,

18

Print of the United States.

Rec Nov 25 1872

Banking House of Chas. A. Boone,

Shickshinny, Pa.

Nov 16 1872

Esq. for James P. P. Esq.,

W. S. McInt., Phila

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the inst.,
is received with enclosure as stated. I credit \$
I enter for collection \$ I enclose for
as stated below.

Very Respectfully,

CHAS. A. BOONE.

I ship per express today to your address 3 samples of mineral from a new locality in our county - Please select the best one, and have it analyzed as per our conversation when you were in our town. -
I enclose \$ from N.Y. \$500 for same
Yours Very Truly
Chas. A. Boone

Chas A. Boone
Thickshinny Pa

Sent mineral
specimens for analysis.
also Enclav. & 5. —

Recd Nov. 18/72

INVOICE, No. *79*

Statement of *Silver Deposit* BULLION transmitted to the
 UNITED STATES MINT, for Coinage, pursuant to Act of March, 1855, by
Thomas Hillhouse Treasurer of the United States Assay Office.

New York, *Nov^r 16* 1872

Three BOXES, No. *20 @ 22* CONTAINING *34* BARS.

Description.	Numbers.	Pieces.	Gross Weight.		Fineness.	Standard Weight.		Value.	
			Ounces.	Dec.		Ounces.	Dec.	Dollars.	Cts.
<i>Silver Bars</i>	<i>1778</i>	<i>✓ 5</i>	<i>1026</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>919 1/2</i>	<i>1048</i>	<i>89</i>		
<i>Moont</i>	<i>1790</i>	<i>✓ 7</i>	<i>1387</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>1407</i>	<i>09</i>		
"	<i>1</i>	<i>✓ 7</i>	<i>1241</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>917</i>	<i>1265</i>	<i>05</i>		
"	<i>2</i>	<i>✓ 7</i>	<i>1310</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>912 1/2</i>	<i>1328</i>	<i>40</i>		
"	<i>3</i>	<i>✓ 8</i>	<i>1402</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>900 1/2</i>	<i>1402</i>	<i>98</i>		
		<i>34</i>	<i>6367</i>	<i>70</i>		<i>6452</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>7904 20</i>

7508.26

Payable in Dimes

1872

All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to.

RS
Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., November 15th, 1872

RS
Si

You will please procure at once and ship to A. Haven, Jr., U.S. Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Mass., two coin scales, one for weighing single pieces and one for weighing coin in bulk.

The bills to be approved by you and forwarded to this office for payment.

Very respectfully,

Geo. S. Boutwell

Secretary.

James Pollock, Esq.,
Director U.S. Mint,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sec'y Treasury
(Boutwell)

Orders 2 coin
Scales for Asst
Treas. U.S. at
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd Nov. 16/72



British Museum,

November 15th 1872.

Sir,

I am directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to inform you that they have received the Present mentioned on the other side, which you have been pleased to make to them; and I have to return you their best thanks for the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

J. Smith Jones.

Principal Librarian.

The Director of the Mint,
United States.

J. Winter Jones
Principal Librarian
British Museum

Nov 15. 1872

Returns made to
for Director's Annual
Report.

Recd Aug 7/72

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov 13 1872

James Ballou Esq
Director U. S. Mint

About one
month ago we sent you a draft
on Tarzuth Watt & Co. N.Y. for \$500. &
directed you to send us Nickel for
the same. Has the draft been received
& if so what is the cause of the delay

H. G. Sidle

Sent Nov 14/72

First Nat Bank
Minneapolis
A. G. Lacey - Minn
Cashier -

Asks after small coins
ordered in Sept &
Oct

Recd Nov 18/72

OFFICE OF THE U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER.

~~349072~~

DUPLICATE.

Philad^a, Nov 9th, 1872.

I Certify, That *George Eyster*
Treasurer of the U.S. Mint

this day Deposited to the Credit of the Treasurer of the United States,
Sixty three thousand, Eight hundred & Sixty three $\frac{20}{100}$
Dollars, on account of *Transfer*
of funds

for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

~~\$63,863.~~ $\frac{20}{100}$

Samuel Earle
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

To be retained by the Depositor.

Regulations

to guide the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, and the Assay Office, New York, in making allowances and deductions on Deposits.

1. The Bullion balances and weights at both the Mint and Assay Office shall be adjusted once in every three months (and oftener if necessary) by the Adjuster of Scales and weights of the Mint.
2. In receiving bullion, fractions of one hundredth of an ounce (.01 oz.) for Gold, and of the five-hundredths of an ounce (.05 oz.) for Silver, shall be disregarded, and inure to the benefit of the Melter & Refiner's Accounts.
3. In receiving fine Silver bullion, from $997\frac{1}{2}$ to 1000 fine, in drafts of 3000 ozs. and upwards, a deduction of from 5 to 10 hundredths of an ounce shall be made on each such draft, in favor of the Melter and Refiner's Accounts.
4. Base Silver bullion, of less than 600 m. fineness, shall not be received.

Base silver bullion, under 900 m. fineness, when lead only is the alloying metal, is not receivable except at the discretion of the Melter and Refiner.

Base Silver bullion, other than the above, the alloy consisting chiefly of copper, with one or more of the following substances, viz. lead, antimony, bismuth, tin, arsenic, and sulphur, shall at the discretion

of the Melter and Refiner and Assayer be subject to the following deductions on the gross weight of the deposit:

When from 600 to 750 m. fineness — 1 1/4 per cent
" " 750 " 900 " " 1 " "

5. On all bullion other than that embraced under the preceding (14th) Regulation, the following deductions from the gross weight may be made by the Melter and Refiner, aided if necessary, by the Assayer, as compensation for impurities, or unavoidable loss in fitting bullion for deposit:

For Gold, from .0001 to .001 of its weight

" Silver, " .0001 " .005 " " "

The said deductions shall inure to the benefit of the Melter and Refiner's Accounts

6. The Melter and Refiner shall supervise and direct the mode of melting deposits in the deposit melting Room; and the weight after said melting shall be the weight with which the Depositor shall be credited. He shall likewise be empowered to call upon the Assayer, before and during the operations of melting, to make any examinations necessary to determine the Gold and Silver, and the character and approximate quantities of foreign substances associated with them.

7. In the Assayer's final reports, all fractions under the 1/2 thousandth shall inure to the benefit of the Melter and Refiner's accounts; and in cases of low fineness,

say under 700 m. fineness, he shall disregard any fraction of a thousandth, and report to the next whole thousandth below, for the benefit of the same account.

Com. { La H Booth } M. E. du Bois } R. E. Rogers
M & R. Assayer of Mintage Commission

Approved
Jas 8/72
J. C. Russell
Director

H. R. Linderman
R. E. Rogers
Wastage Commission

Regulations to guide
the U. S. Mint, Phil^a and
the U. S. Assay Office N.
Y. in making allowances
and deductions on
deposits.

Dated Nov. 8, 1872

United States Assay Office.

Superintendent's Office, Boise City, I. T., November 7th 1872

Hon. James Pollock
Director of the Mint.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith
monthly statement of the operations of this
Office during the month of October & the calcul-
ation sheets for the third quarter 1872.

Very Respectfully

Albertus

Assayer

Baltimore Assay Office

Enclosing

1. Statement of Operan-
-tions for October, 1872,
2. Calculation Sheet
for the 3rd quarter of
1872.

Rec'd Nov. 16/72

Imp

Treasury of the United States.

CASH DIVISION,

Washington. Nov 7th 1872

Sir

I inclose my Transfer check, N^o 2661, on
Asst Treasurer Philadelphia, in your favor, for \$2.300,
for which amount please forward, at your earliest
convenience, to this office, as follows;

\$2.000⁰⁰ in 5 \$ nickels

300 " 3¢ "

\$2.300⁰⁰

Very respectfully,
L. S. Little
Asst. Treasurer U.S.

Reg. 11/8 Hon. James Pollock,
Director U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia,
Pa.

Asst Treasurer U.S.
(Title)
Washington D.C.

Enclosing Chk for
\$2,300, base coin

Rec Nov. 8/72

60% Extra Fine.



Long - Mbs.



Barrel Pen.



Bank Pen.



Oblique.



Short - Mbs.



OFFICE OF **John Holland**
MANUFACTURER OF
GOLD PENS & CASES
No. 19 WEST FOURTH ST.

Cincinnati, *Mar 7th* 1872

Dear Sir,

Not knowing your name I have to address you thus, I am using about \$10,000 in Gold per annum in my business and would like to know if I could get the Bullion before it is coined and in what manner and at what rates I shall be required to pay for it.

I hope you will have the kindness to answer and fully explain the matter.

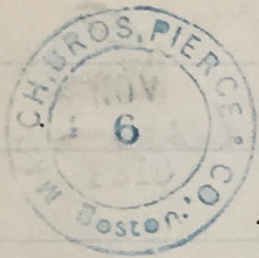
Getting the Gold from private parties is so uncertain that several mfrs to my knowledge are greatly annoyed by it, and several others in this city wish to adopt the course I propose in case we can be accommodated.

Yours, Respectfully
John Holland

John Holland
Cincinnati, O.

Wants to buy
gold bullion.

Rec Nov 9/72



Boston Nov 6 1872

U.S. Mint

Phila,

We send you by
Adams & Co this day
\$100.00 in Currency for
which you will please send
us

25.00 = 1.5 Copper.

25.00 2.

50 5.5

or thereabouts

Oblige

Yours Truly
March Bros & Co

March Bros Pierce & Co
Boston
Mass

Send \$100 currency for
small coin.

Recd Nov 7. 1872

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 6. Nov. 1872

Hon. James Pollock
Director. U. S. M.

Dear Sir,

We need Copper
for Bronze, which we wish to melt
tomorrow. Please procure for our
use the Best Detroit Smelted Lake
Copper. I think we ought to have
several casks to correspond to the
active demand for Cent coins.

We shall be out of nickel
today, and unable to make any
more of the 3 & 5-cent coins.

Very truly yours
J. H. Booth
M. & R.

Lab. C. Booth
M & R

Wants copper &
nickel for base
Coinage.

Rec'd N. 6/72

The First National Bank of Bethlehem,

Bethlehem, Pa., Nov 6, 1872

Mr Director of the Mint
D. S. On the 18th of October the
Cashier of the Bank of Repth this
addressed us, that he deposited
\$300 worth of gold for coin to
be shipped to us in demoni-
nations as requested. We are
very much in want of it.
By your kind and prompt
favor to us, by shipping it
forthwith I beg
Respectfully

C. A. Luckenbach P^y

Will send in one
week

First Nat BK
Bethlehem
Pa

C. A. Lukebach
President.

Asks after Small
Coin ordered on Oct.
18th 1872.

Rec^d Nov. 7th 1872

Treasury Department,

88

November 6th, 1872.

Sir:

The Official Bond of Jacob B. Eckfeldt, as Assistant to the Assayer U.S. Mint Philadelphia, Pa., having been properly certified and approved, I transmit herewith letter of appointment which you will please deliver to him.

I am, very respectfully,
L. R. Hartney
Acting Secretary.

James Pollock, Esq.,
Director, U.S. Mint, Phila. Pa.,

Secy Treasury
(Hartley)

Enclosing app't of
Jacob B. Eckfeldt
as Asst Assayer of
the Mint

Rec'd Nov. 8/72

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

AT WHOLESALE,

McGuffey's complete series

OF

Primers,

Spellers

and Readers.

RAY'S ARITHMETICS

Pinneo's Grammars.

MITCHELL'S, MONTEITH & M'NALLY'S

GEOGRAPHIES.

Webster's Dictionaries.

SPENCERIAN SYSTEM

OF PENMANSHIP.

BILLET,

NOTE,

BATH,

LETTER

AND

CAP PAPERS.

ENVELOPES

of all sizes and colors.

ARNOLD'S, KNAPP'S, MAYNARD & NOYES',

French (**B**) Copying

AND DESSAUERS INKS.

Falcon, Gillott's, & Esterbrook's

STEEL PENS.

ALL THE LEADING GRADES OF LEAD-PENCILS.

Sheet-Music and Music-Books.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

FURNISHED WITH BOOKS AND REQUISITES.

BLANK AND PASS-BOOKS

of all sizes and styles of binding.

Printing done to Order.

Orders received for above
and all other goods in the Book
and Stationery line, and filled at
LOWEST PRICES.

R. J. A. BOREMAN,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & MUSIC DEALER,

CORNER COURT AND MARKET STREETS.

Parkersburg, W. Va. Nov 5th 1872

Director W. S. Hunt
Dear Sir

Several weeks ago
I sent you per
express a box with
Mineral Specimens
Also letter enclosing
Ten dollars
Were they received
Having heard nothing
I thought they might
have been lost
Please let me know
Yours
J. Warner

J. Warner
Parkerburg
West Va

Mineral Specimens.

Rec Nov. 7/72.



Moore, Wiltach & Baldwin, Stationers, Cincinnati

Cincinnati, Nov 5 1872

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 30th ult as also the coins came duly to hand, for which accept my thanks.

Can I trouble you to send me by mail five five cent nickel pieces of 1871. for which please find enclosed 50¢

I am aware that this is unusual but presume that uncirculated pieces of that year might be on hand.

If you can do this you will oblige.

Yours Respectfully
J. W. Baker
Clerk's Office

To
James Pollock Esq }
Director U S Mint }
Philadelphia }

P.S. Please send me another circular

Geo. Baker
Cincinnati
Nov. 5th 1872

Enclosing 50¢ for
5¢ pieces.

Returned
Nov. 8/72

Received
Nov. 8/72

Insured by ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

for

to

only.

For the Company,

Insurance, \$

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

\$ 1000000

New York,

Oct 31 1872

Received from

J. H. Massey

Five Hogs

Sealed and said to contain

One Million Dollars

Good

Addressed

Wm. M. M. M.

Philadelphia Pa

Upon the special acceptance and agreement that this Company is to forward the same to its agent nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there to deliver the same to other parties to complete the transportation—such delivery to terminate all liability of this Company for such package; and also, that this Company are not to be liable in any manner, or to any extent for any loss, damage or detention of such package, or of its contents, or of any portion thereof, occasioned by the acts of God, or by any person or persons acting or claiming to act in any military or other capacity in hostility to the government of the United States, or occasioned by civil or military authority, or by the acts of any armed or other mob or riotous assemblage, piracy or the dangers incident to a time of war, nor when occasioned by the dangers of railroad transportation, or ocean or river navigation, or by fire or steam, unless specially insured by this Company and so specified in this receipt. In no event is this Company to be liable for a greater sum than that above mentioned, nor shall it be liable for any such loss unless the claim therefor shall be made in writing, at this office, within thirty days from this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained shall extend to, and enure to the benefit of each and every Company, or person, to whom the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY may entrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability thereof of such other Company or person.

For the Company

Freight,

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York, *Nov 1*, 1872.

Sir I have to advise the shipment to
you this day of \$1000.000. in gold dollars
for coinage, and inclose Adams Express
Co's receipt.

Very respectfully,

asst Treasurer U.S.

James Pollock, Esq.
Private U.S. Mint.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Killhouse, &
Asst Treas U.S.
New York

Sends \$1,000,000.
by Express, in Gold
Dollars, for
Recoinage.

Rec Nov. 2/72

Department of Justice,

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C., Oct 31, 1872.

Sir:

By request of the Secretary of the Treasury
I transmit herewith an official bond for
Mr Jacob B. Eckfeldt as Assistant to
the Assayer of the Mint at Philadelphia
which I will thank you to return to this
Office upon its proper execution by the
Appointee and further and on its due
approval by yourself as Director.

Very Respectfully,
E. C. Baughman

Solicitor of the Treasury.

James Pollock Esq
Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia Pa.

Mrs E. L. Banfield
Solicitor of the Treasury
~~the~~

Transmits official
bond for Jacob B. Eckfeldt
as Asst Assayer of
the Mint.

Rec Nov. 1/72

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1872/NOVEMBER

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1872/DECEMBER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Wooster, O., Dec 31 1872

Supt of Mint at Phila

Srs

Will you give us
the amount of Gold dust or nuggets that ~~let~~
Stephen Gilbert had mined one year after
the 26 day of January 1854, or it may have been some
after, as the amount is called in question, in
a land suit,

Yours truly
Barney Carr

I

No 81 Gilbert Sons

ons dec
18th day 1855 55.58 \$1020.45

No other Gilberts in the year

Bonewitz & Carr
Wooster, Ohio

Dec. 31/72

In reference to a
deposit in 1855.

Recd.
Jan 6/73

Bureau of Ordnance.

Navy Department.

Washington City. Dec 31. 1872

Mr James Pollock

Director, "U. S. Mint"

Philadelphia. Pa

Sir:—

The Bureau encloses approved bill for manufacturing silver discs, amounting to Four hundred and five dollars and twenty seven cents, (\$405.27), for which please acknowledge receipt.

The bill would have been remitted sooner, but the delay in receiving discs from Fortress Monroe, which the Bureau intended

intended to return to the mint, prevented
it.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedt Servant

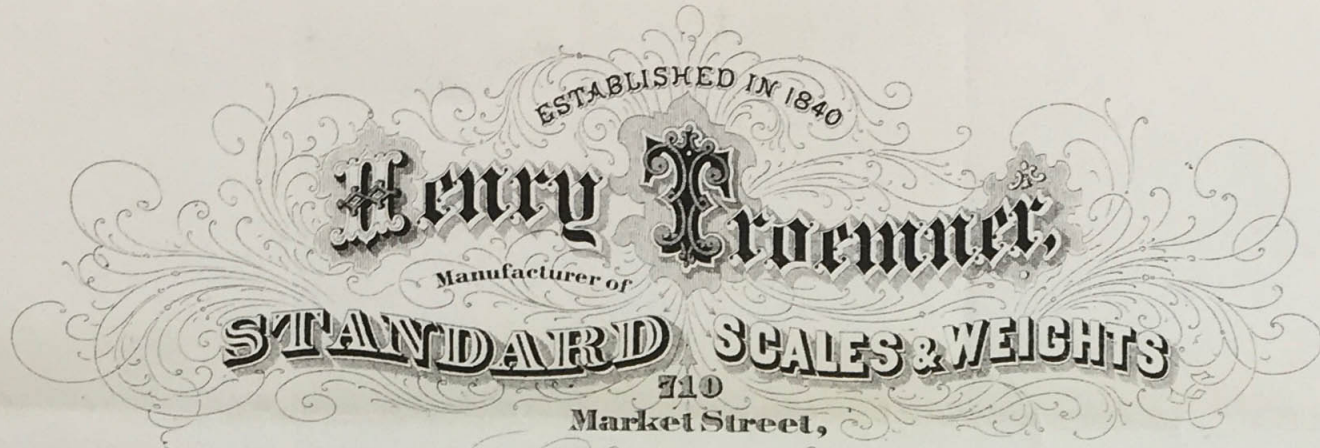
A. Lindrow

Asst. Auditor & Chief of Bureau

Re Admt
A. Ludlow Case
Bureau of Ordnance
Washington D.C.
Dec 31. 1872

Enclosing approved
triplicates with for
\$405²⁷ silver cord,
for silver discs han-
-to for forwarded.

Recd Jan'y 24/73



Hon James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

We send by bearer the weights
for the Boston Balances - To be adjusted
will you have the kindness to let us
know when we may send for them.
The two Balances are set up in our
store awaiting your inspection - and
are ready to be sent forward the
moment your instructions are received.

I remain
Very Respectfully

Henry Troemner

Henry Koenig
Phil^a

Forwarding weights for
Boston but heavy bal-
-ances, to be adjusted.

Rec^d Dec 30/72

U. S. Assay Office.

New York Dec. 28th 1872

Thomas C. Acton Esq.

Superintendent

Dear Sir

The assay of Invoice
85-Melt-122, owing to a clerical
error was reported on the assays
before remelting. The correct-
report after remelting was $934\frac{1}{2}$

H. L. Torrey

United States Assay Office,

New York,

Dec. 28, 1872.

Sir:

I send herewith a communication from the Assayer, explanatory of the error in the fineness of Special Melt #122 of Invoice #85.

Very Respectfully,
Thos. C. Norton
Superintendent

Hon. James Pollock.

Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia

Penn.

N. Y. Assay Office

Explaining clerical
Error in the fin-
eness of Special
No. 122 of Invoice
No. 85.

Rec'd Dec 30/72

Treasury Department,

Dec 28th, 1872.

Hon Jas Pollock,

Director U. S. Mint,

My dear Sir:

This will introduce my friend Mr.
T. Yosio, Bank Commissioner of Japan,
who, with his friend desires to visit your
establishment. Will you do me the
favor to facilitate the accomplishment
of his desire and greatly oblige

Very Truly Yours.

J. M. Corville
C. C. T. D.

J. H. Saville, Esq
Chf Clerk Treasr Dept

Introducing T. Yosio
Bank Commissioner of
Japan.

Rec Dec 30/72

4177
Department of Justice.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C., December 27th, 1872.

Sir:

At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury,
I transmit herewith, for execution by W^m E. Du Bois,
Assayer of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, a form
for his official bond as such.

Upon the execution of the bond, and upon
your examination and approval of the same,
please return it to this Office, and the com-
mission will be forwarded from the office
of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Very Respectfully,
Ed. Baufeld
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. James Pollock.

Director of the U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
Penn^a.

Solicitor of the Treasury
(E. C. Baupied)

Enclosing official
Bond & affidavits of
Wm. E. DuBois, Esq
Assayer of the Mint

Rec Dec 28/72

No. 114 Broad St.
New York, Dec 16th 1872
Capt U.S. Mint at Philadelphia
Dear Sir—

Will you do me the
favor to give me the different weights
of the different coins of the U.S. also
the proportions which are used of
different metals in their composition,
also at what different times
the values were changed.

and oblige

Yours very truly
J. W. Greedy

J. M. Rees. Clerk of Court on Finance

Sir
In obedience to the Resolution of
the Senate, I have ^{the honor} to offer some facts & views
in regard to the par of the British pound sterling
as compared with our gold coin, and the
proper valuation of the former at our
Custom-Houses.

The present rate of ^(\$ 4.84) four dollars and
eighty four cents, for the pound or sovereign,
as fixed by our law, is based upon the actual
average of such coins, old and ^{worn and unworn,} new, as they
appear in circulation.

^{I am fully convinced}
My conviction is, that this is not quite the
fair way of estimation. It takes our new
coins, and places them against theirs, old & new.
So long as they continued steadily to make their
coins not higher than 915½ thous. fine, we had
no alternative, but to assess them at the fact,
^{or state indicated}
This was the case until about 1852, say twenty

that we could make, would be to rate the pound sterling at \$4.86, disregarding the additional fraction of a cent. This rate would correspond with its ^{fully} intrinsic value, as expressed in the Money Agent of the U. S.

If any legislation could reach and correct the manner of quoting sterling exchange, it would remove a standing falsity, which operates to our discredit. When we are really at par in the commercial world, sterling money is quoted at about $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium over our gold. This does not arise from the difference of standard fineness; but from a very old mode of valuation, based upon silver, and not correct even when it was started. Much more is it out of the way, in placing gold against gold. But it will require some ingenuity of law to force the brokers to change their language, and take a right starting-point.

Very respectfully to

Hon John Sherman

Chairman of the Com. on Finance.

years ago, when, partly on account of our reports upon their coin, they brought up the fineness to its full standard of $916\frac{2}{3}$ (eleven-twelfths) and have maintained it ever since.

^{For general information} ~~Here~~ ^{here} I will state their legal regulations; expressing a regret that they are so wanting in simplicity; ^{based on} figures that cannot be carried in the memory. Out of a pound troy (5760 grains) of gold twenty-two carats fine, which is $\frac{11}{12}$ ths, or $916\frac{2}{3}$ thousandths, ~~fine~~, $46\frac{29}{40}$ sovereigns are coined. Consequently the full weight of that coin is 123.2746 grains, and the full value, \$4.86.7 very nearly.

For comparison, I will further state that if they were to make their sovereigns of the same fineness as our coins (900) and increase the weight in proportion, that piece would weigh 125.57 grains. Our five-dollar piece weighs 129 grains, making a difference of 3.43 grains.

As we report to the half-thousandth in fineness, $916\frac{1}{2}$ would be our nearest result.

On the whole, the best legal computation

W. E. DuBois } M. S. Mint.
Dec. 27. 1872

To.
Hon. John Sherman
Chairman Com. on Finance.

In reference to the valuation
of the English pound
or Sovereign

Memorandum by
the Assayer.



Burlington Vt. 23rd Dec. 1872

Hon. J. W. Pallock
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

I take much pleasure in enclosing to you the "letter of introduction" sent me by my friend the Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds. — Hoping that my requests are not too troublesome, and as the enclosed papers explain themselves, with the compliments of the season I am sir

Yours very resp.
Enos W. Taft
Box 33.

P.S. — What are your terms of receiving "Old Copper Cents" at the Mint?

E.W.T.

Enos W. Taft
Burlington Vt

Wants coins for
many years back.

Rec Dec 26/92

Mint of the U. S. Phil^a Dec 27. 1872
Assay Department

For the Director of the Mint.

It would be well to advise the Superintendent of the U. S. Assay office at New York, that our assays of the first lot of their silver bars received on the 21st (the second lot not yet assayed) do not agree with their reports. We are constantly higher than they, by an excess which cannot be accounted for by the slight improvement ^{if any,} in remelting, ~~if any.~~ As we make four assays of each number, all substantially agreeing, & most of them closely, I do not see how we can be in error. Formerly they made higher results than we, now it is the other way. It is very desirable that there should be little deviation either way. Our over-run is from one to $2\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths.

But there is one case ^{Involving No 85. $\frac{1}{2}$ melt} so far out of the way, ^{bars 122} that I hope they can account for it by finding

that their clerk has set down the wrong figure. Their assay is stated at $914\frac{1}{2}$; ours is 936. (our four assays are, 937 , $936\frac{1}{4}$; 937 , $936\frac{1}{4}$.) I presume their real figure is $934\frac{1}{2}$.

Very respectfully

W E DuBois
Assayer

Wm. E. DuBois, Esq
Assays of the mine

Our assays of Silver
from the N. Y. Assay
Office, do not agree
with their reports.

Rec^d Dec. 27/72

Committee of Finance, U. S. Senate,

Washington, Dec 23rd, 1872.

Dear Sir:

By direction of Senator Sherman
I send you enclosed copy of Resolution
adopted by the Senate on the 13th. inst. with
the request that you will furnish him with
your views on the subject at your earliest
convenience.

Very Respectfully

T. M. Rees

Clk of Com.

Hon. Jas. Pollock. {
Director of Mint. }

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance
be instructed to enquire whether the valuation
of the sovereign or Pound Sterling of Great
Britain at the Custom houses of the U. S.—
and in the settlement of accounts between
the two countries under existing laws corres-
pond with its intrinsic value as expressed
in the money account of the U. S.; and
report by bill or otherwise.

Hon. Geo. Sherman
U S Senate

Enclosing copy of
Senate Resolution
enquiring as to the
intrinsic value of
the English sovereign
or pound Sterling.

Rec Dec 25/72

INVOICE, No. 85

Statement of *Silver (Special)* BULLION transmitted to the
UNITED STATES MINT, for Coinage, pursuant to Act of March, 1855, by
Thomas H. House Treasurer of the United States Assay Office.

New York, Dec 26 1872

Nineteen BOXES, No. *1 @ 19* CONTAINING *18* BARS.

Description.	Numbers.	Pieces.	Gross Weight.		Fineness.	Standard Weight.		Value.	
			Ounces.	Dec.		Ounces.	Dec.	Dollars.	Cts.
<i>Special Melt</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>4207</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>941</i>				
" "	<i>2</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>4502</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>934 1/2</i>				
" "	<i>8</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>4512</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>923</i>				
" "	<i>9</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>4492</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>929</i>				
" "	<i>132</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>4319</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>902 1/2</i>				
" "	<i>3</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>4185</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>918</i>				
" "	<i>4</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>4294</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>912</i>				
" "	<i>6</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>4145</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>918 1/2</i>				
" "	<i>7</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>4399</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>905 1/2</i>				
		<i>186</i>	<i>39058</i>	<i>05</i>		<i>39947</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>48935</i>	<i>61</i>

46.484.29

Payable in Dimes

2/8/1

OFFICE OF
T. A. Barnes Bro. & Co.SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO
COTTON ORDERS.Bankers, Brokers and
Warehousemen.Savannah, Geo. Dec 17th 1872U. S. Mint
Phila, Pa;

We herewith hand you
twenty Dollars ~~Mutilated~~ Currency
which amount please return us
per Express in Nickels

Yours Respectfully
T. A. Barnes Bro & Co
C.

J. A. Barnes, Bro & Co
Genoa
Ga

Sends \$20. mutilated
"Treasury Note" for redemption.
(Note returned Dec 23/72)

Rec Dec 23, 1872

(Copy)

Treasury Department
First Comptroller's Office
Dec: 17th 1872

George Syster Esq.,
Treasurer U.S. Mint

Philadelphia Pa

Sir:

I have to day recommended
an advance in your favor of \$50,845.00 to meet the
expenses of the Mint for the quarter ending March 31st 1873
per your requisition of the 13th inst.

Besides the regular advances to you,
there has been lately paid to H. R. Linderman, for services
on the Wastage Commission (in part) out of the appropri-
-ation for contingent expenses of the Mint for 1873, which
leaves but \$8,352.00 of this fund subject to draft.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) R. W. Taylor
Comptroller

R. W. Taylor, Esq.
1st Comptroller Treasury
to

Treas. U.S. Mint

(Copy)

Reports balance of
Contingent fund at \$8,352.⁰²
(after partly paying War Dept
Commission)

Rec^d Dec 21/72

United States Assay Office,

Boise City, Idaho. December 16th 1872

Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the Mint.

Sir,

I have to-day received in good order the "Register of Deposits Warrants" & "Calculation Sheets" for Silver Bullion, forwarded by you to this Office. The officers of this institution are much indebted to you for your forcible recommendation of an increase of their salaries in your annual report.

Very Respectfully Yours
Albert J. Araya

Boise City Assay Office

Has rec^d Reports of
Warrants & Silver calc-
-ulation sheets.

Rec^d - Dec 26/72

294 Broadway
New York Dec 4th 1892

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you
for your very kind attention to
my inquiries & I hope you
will not deem me troublesome
if I again bespeak your
good nature.

1. Is the table on p 43 of your
annual report of gold & silver
deposited at the U.S. mint &
branches for coinage a tolerable
measure of the total quantity
produced; or did the production
exceed the amount so de-
posited to any great extent?

2. On page 17 the gold deposits
at U.S. mint Phil^a are
stated at \$3 millions dollars
for p 18 at \$600,000 (round)

no!) how do you explain
the discrepancy? This diff^{ce}
is carried into the totals showing
37 million dollars p 17 &
only 33 millions p 18
There are also slight
discrepancies in the statements
of the San Francisco & N.Y.
deposits on pp 17 & 18

3. In the Chevalier's work
a gold (edition of 1854) the
annual supply is estimated
from America alone (including
Mexico) at 300,000 kilograms
or \$200,000,000! Is the
annual supply now represented
by the figures 33 millions
or is it nearer the 200 millions!

4. Do you consider the gold
& silver coined at the various
mints of Europe to be
represented in the quantities

deposited at the U.S. mint
& branches (as per your
Report) in whole or in
part or to be additional
hereto?
=

5. Can you tell me whether
we have in this country
a standard yard or do we
refer to the standard in
the Tower of London? If the
former where is it de-
posited & what is the length
of the second pendulum
at Washington to which
presume our yard is
finally referred.

6. What is the explanation
of the continual flow of silver
to the East? I should have
expected the great increased
demand for the products

Rec'd Dec 13/72

of Western Europe & the
U.S. would have about
balanced the demand for
the products of China
India & Japan.

Hoping you will not
feel that I am ^{over} thanking
you too much. Thanking
you for your kindness

I am
respectfully
Yours
J. R. Stevenson

Dr. W. R. Stevenson
New York.
a movement of the freedom
minds.

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office
Phila. Dec^r 10th 1872

Sir. I have the honor to inquire whom you would have me recognize as Foreman of the Deposit Melting Room, in furnishing Bullion to be melted. Mr Chapman the late Foreman claims to have been relieved.

Very Respectfully Yours
~~Creighton~~
Treasurer of Mint

Hon. James Pollock
Director

Geo. Eyster
Treas. Mint
Dec. 10th 1872

Wants to know whom
to recognize as Fore-
-man of Deposit
Melting Room

Received
Dec. 11/72

Copy.

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10 1872.

A. Loudon Snowden Esq
Chief Coiner.
Sir;

In my judgment it is necessary for you to have placed in this institution, two new Steam Pumps. The two now in use have been in constant operation for the last twenty-three years, and are in a delapidated condition. They have been repaired by myself several times since coming under my charge - also by former Engineers of the Mint - and I consider it now useless to attempt to try to keep them in repair, as it will only be time, labor and expense thrown away, from the amount of water required at the present time and still on the increase. The Pumps now in use have not capacity sufficient to supply the institution. I have examined several pumps of different makers, and the pump I would recommend for the Mint, is one manufactured by the firm of Morgan & Orr - a direct double acting Pump. I feel confident it will give general satisfaction, and be of sufficient capacity to supply the institution for years, and in case you have to sink an Artesian well - which I think will have to

be done from the short supply of water we are now
receiving from our City works - it will be adapted
for pumping from the well.

Very Respectfully

Yours &c

(Signed) H. Kilpatrick.

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10th 1872

Sir

I Enclose a copy of a communication received from St. Kilpatrick Engineer, recommending the erection of two (2) new Steam pumps to take the place of those now in use.

I have Examined into the matter, and am Satisfied that the necessity is urgent for new pumps. With our present head of water we cannot force it into the boilers, except by pumping, and one of our present pumps is so utterly worthless, that it is of no use for this purpose. The best pump is so defective that it can only be used with difficulty, and an accident to it, which is likely to occur any day, would practically stop the operations of this Department.

Beside the use of the pumps in filling our boilers, they are necessary to pump water for refining, hardening, and sometimes for cooling strips from annealing furnaces.

The order for these pumps should be issued at once. Accompanying

this is a requisition for Your approval,
which is issued in conformity with
the Engineer's suggestion.

I am Very respectfully
Your obt. servt.

London Forward
Chief Corner

Hon. James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint

A. Loudon Snowden, &
Chief Engineer.
& J. Kilpatrick
Engineer

Dec 10. 1872 order for the
pumps issued this day, in
accordance with enclosed
recommendations of Chief Engineer
& Engineer. J. P. Div.

Rec'd Dec 10. 1872

No. 206 Com United States Treasury.

New York, Dec. 10th 1862

I Certify, That Chas. Hillhouse Treasurer
U.S. Assay Office New York
this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States
Fifteen thousand eight hundred & twenty eight ³⁷/₁₀₀
Dollars, on account of available profits from July 1st to
September 30th 1872 pursuant to act of July 20, 1868
for which I have signed ^{quadruplicate} ~~duplicate~~ receipts.

\$15,828 ³⁷/₁₀₀ G.C. 11,054.55
S.C. 4,773.82

W. G. White
Acty Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

United States Assay Office,

New York,

Dec. 10 1872.

Sir:

I send herewith triplicate receipt
206 of the Asst. Treasurer U. S.
for \$15,828.³⁷/₁₀₀ "available profits" from
July 1, to Sept. 30, 1872, transferred
to him according to law.

Very Respectfully,
Thos. C. Norton
Superintendent.

Hon. Jas Pollock,

Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia
Penn.

N. Y. assay office

Enclosing triplicate cer-
-tificate No. 206, for
\$15,828 ³⁷/₁₀₀ "available
profits" from July 1. to
Sept 30/72.

Recd Dec 11/72

200
Auditor-

Treasury Department

1871

Treasury Department,

Third Auditor's Office,

Recd 9th, 1877.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor
to acknowledge receipt of a
copy of your Annual Report.
Please accept my thanks.

Very Respy.

Allan Rutherford
Auditor

Hon. James Pollock
Director Mint, U.S.
Philadelphia, Pa.

3rd Auditor Treasury
(Allan Rutherford)

ack' rec'd of
Director Annual Report

Rec'd Dec 10/72

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 11th Dec. 1872

Hon. James Pollock

Director of the U. S. Mint.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your query as to the internal arrangements I have made of the Deposit melting room, I reply

1. That by the Regulations issued by the Treasury Department, I am to superintend the melting of the Deposits.

2. That in order to carry out these Regulations, you allowed me to arrange the force of men in that Room, where Deposits are melted, so as best to secure the interests of both the Government and Depositor.

3. That, to accomplish this object, I removed W^m Chapman from that Room, as not sufficiently skilful, and placed another in his place, in whose skill I have the utmost confidence.

Very truly yours

Sa C Booth M.R.

Prof. Booth M. & R.

Dec. 11/72

In reference to
Foreman of Deposit
Melting Room

Rec'd.

Dec. 11/72

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 9. Dec. 1872

Hon. James Pollock
Director of the U. S. Mint

Dear Sir

Since \$1000= worth
of the Nickel Cent lasts but a little
more than a day, may I ask you
the favor to draw upon the Treas-
urer for about \$10,000= worth, so
that my foreman may not be so often
& inconveniently interrupted to attend
to the weighings, as at present. We
have our vault to keep them securely
as we did for many years.

Respectfully yours
L. C. Booth
M. & R.

Prop. J. C. Boats
M + R

Dec 9. 1872 Request for
An increased Amount of
Nickel Copper Cents to
be transferred. granted
J. P. Dir

Dec 9. 1872 Recd,

True

Treasury of the United States,

CASH DIVISION,

Washington Dec 9th 1892

Sir,

I enclose herewith my Transfer
check no. 2768 for \$2500 on asst Treas. Phila.
for which please send, per Adams Express
Co. like amount in one and five cent
nickel pieces, respectively, \$2000 in 5¢ and
\$500 in 1¢. Would like half of them in
bags of \$5 and \$25. each.

Very respectfully,

L. J. Tuttle
Asst. Treas. U.S.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Director U.S. Mint,
Philada. Pa.

Reg. 12/10/92

Treas. U. S.

Transfr check for
\$2500. in 1¢ & 5¢
nickels.

Rec^d Dec 10/72

Treasury of the United States:
Washington, December 9, 1872.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of two
copies of your annual report,
for which please accept my
thanks. —

Very respectfully yours,
L. A. Lincoln
Sec. U.S.

Hon. James Dollock,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Treas. U. S.
(Spinner)

ack'd rec'd of Directors
Annual Report

Rec'd Dec 10/72

The Philadelphia National Bank.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7th 1872

Treasurer U.S. Mint,

Dear Sir:

Our Correspondent, the
Union National Bank of Chicago, today in-
quires of us for the \$1000 deposit made
on 16th ult., will you please inform
me when the coins will be forwarded
and oblige.

Yours Very Resp'y.

P. F. Chatham

by Gregg

Will be sent
in three days

Philad: Nat Bank

Philad: Pa

Enquires after bare coin
for Union Nat Bank
of Chicago Ill

Re Dec 9, 1872

All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to

K2

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., November 9th, 1872.

Yours of the 6th inst. on the subject of the silver coinage of the Mint is before me. On account of the limited supply of silver in the Treasury of the United States, which, in order to increase the silver bullion fund of the Mint, would compel the Department to make such increase by purchase, and for other reasons, I prefer not to authorize such increase at present. You will, however, please use all possible dispatch in the coinage of the silver bullion sent you from New York.

Very respectfully,

Geo. S. Boutwell,
Secretary.

Wm. Jas. Pollock,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

W. P. Halliday,
President.

Henry L. Halliday,
Vice President.

A. B. Safford,
Cashier.

Walter Hyslop,
Assistant Cashier.

City National Bank

Cairo, Ills., Dec 7th 1872

Miss Mary
Phelps

Dr Sir

We are entirely out
of Nickel Count Can send us say
\$200.00 of our of 26th Nov
Yours Truly

A B Safford

Will send it entire
in four or five days—

C.

A. B. Vafford
City State Bank

Caro

Ill

Want portion of their
bare coin sent at once

An Dec 11. 1872

Treasury Department,

Second Auditor's Office,

Dec. 6th, 1871.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director, T.B.

Sir: Please forward me a
copy of your Annual report for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1871.

Many "pattern" pieces have been, or
will be, issued for 1871 please notify
me.

Very respectfully, T.B.,

William Colburn

Rollins on Colburn?
I Auditor Office
Washington City

Mounts Annual Report
for year ending June 30/71.
Also pattern piece.

Dec. 6. 1871 date

Dec. 7. 1871 Recd

Oct 25 of 12201714 300 - ACKD 28

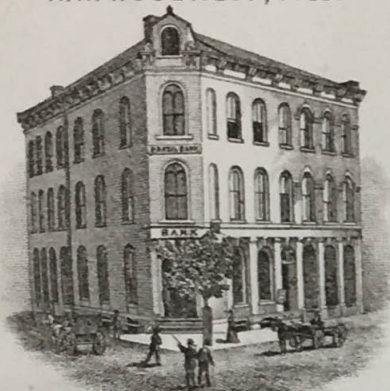
A. H. WOODRUFF, Presd

C. S. Andrews.
A. M. Marshall.
A. A. Woodruff.

Geo. M. Davis.
Jno. W. Irwin.
H. K. Andrews.

W. R. Torbert.
J. Eaton.
M. A. Minkler.

A. D. COTTON, Cashier.



Stockholders individually liable.

THE BRAZIL BANK



Western B. & Eng. Co. Chicago

Brazil, Ind.

Dec 4 1872

Jas Pollock Director
Philadelphia
Dear Sir

On the 25th of Oct we sent you our dft.
No. 12,201 on New York for \$300.- ordering
a supply of coin - We have yours of Oct
28th acknowledging same but the
coin has ~~not~~ never reached us.

Yours truly
J. Andrews
J. C.

Sur Dec 3/72

L. S. Andrews
Brazil Bank

Brazil
Incl

Arks after bare coin
ordered

Run Dec 7. 1872

Jno. P. Palmer, Pres.^t

C. N. G. Butt,
Asst. Cash.

H. G. Brenizer, Cash.^r

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

Columbia, S. C. Dec 2 1872

Director US Mint
Phil

Dr Sir

On 25th
Oct I sent you check on
4th Nat BK NY for \$130
for mchd as follows

5^c 100

2^c 20

1^c 10 \$130

You acknowledged same &
said it would be forwarded
in about three weeks,

Please send as soon as you
can as we have been out for two
weeks & there is much demand
here for them in payment of Cotton
Checks,

Yours truly
C. N. G. Butt

at Cashier

Sent Ship'd on the 3rd inst.

C. H. G. Butt
Central Nat Bank
Columbia
S. C

Asks after base coin

Dec 5, 1872

Boon Mead, Pres.

M. Beecher, Cash.

First National Bank

Warren, Pa. Dec 3rd 1872

Wmgs. of U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa
Do Sir.

Please
Send us as early as possible
One hundred Dollars in
Nickel Coin. of following
denominations & amounts.

One Cent \$15. =

" Three " 15. =

" Five " 70. = \$100. =

We will remit for the
same to whom. and in
such manner. as you
may designate

Very Respy

M Beecher
Cash

First Nat Bank
Warren
Pa

Wants \$100 in base coin
Sent C. O. D.

Rec Dec 4, 1872

First Auditor of the
Treasury - 1870

Treasury Department,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

Washington, Dec 5, 1872.

Dear Sir

Please send me

a few copies of your
annual report.

Very much obliged

Yours Truly

Frederick A. [Signature]

Wm James Palluck

Director of the Bureau

Hon. Mr. Jay Knox
Compt'r Currency
Dec. 5th 1872

Wants a few copies
of Director's Annual
Report.

Sent
Dec. 6/72

Received
Dec. 6th 1872

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, 187

Statement of the Base Coinage Redemption Fund, correcting the "Balance due U.S." as per statement of the Treasurer of the U. S., to November 30th 1872, transmitted by that Officer to the Director of the Mint for examination.

Balance due U. S. per U. S. Treasurer¹⁵ ofc. \$265,246.13
Amt of Base Coins Redeemed Nov. 29th 1872
not appearing on U. S. Treasurer's ofc. 403.08
\$ 265,949.21

Error in item Jan'y 31st 1871, that sum
being charged \$17,686.⁶³ - should be, as
per Mint Book \$17,686.²⁷ - difference .36
Amount of old Coppers transferred to
the Melters & Refiners for melting into In-
got; and also for use in Coinage \$31,819.23
Cleaned Coin withdrawn from the
Redemptions, now in the Cashiers
hands in process of reissue 23,740. 55,559.59
Balance per ofc. reduced \$310,389.62

J. R. Cowpushwaite
Treasurer Act 12

S. I.

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, Dec. 4th, 1872.

Sir!

I beg to hand you herewith a Transcript of the "Trickle Account," from the books of this Office covering all the transactions from December 5th, 1870, to November 30th, 1872.

By my statement the balance due on this account is \$265,246.¹³/₁₀₀, while you state "Balance of Base Coins Redeemed" \$210,389.⁶²/₁₀₀ a discrepancy Nov. 30, 72 of \$54,856.⁵¹/₁₀₀.

Will you please have my transcript examined, and inform me wherein the discrepancy arises?

Very Respectfully,

L. D. Smith

Asst. Treasur.

James Pollock,

Director of Mint.

Philadelphia,

Penn^a.

Asst Treas. U.S.
(Tuttle)
Washington D.C.

Discrepancy in
Nickel $\frac{1}{2}$ from
Dec 5. 1870, to
Nov. 30. 1872

[^{copy 7}Transcript & also $\frac{1}{2}$ =
"plausible Statement in reply
herewith enclosed"]

Rec'd Dec 5/72

Assay Office of the U.S. at Philad^a

Nickel Account In Ac with Treasurer U.S.

1870						
Dec	5	\$	Transfer fm. Asst. Treas. Philad ^a	✓	25 000	
1871						
Feb.	2 nd	"	"	✓	10 000	
Mar	1	"	"	✓	100 000	
	6	By	to San Francisco	✓	5 000 00	
	31	\$	from Treasury Washington	✓	2590 17	
Apr	8	"	"	✓	10 047 90	
	15	"	"		12 549 69	
	18	"	Asst. Treas. Boston	✓	5 000	
		"	" Philad ^a	✓	13 975	
	22	"	Treasury Washington		11 840 55	
	29	"	"		9 215 61	
May	6	"	"		14 984 07	
	12	"	"		12 327 93	
	20	"	"		14 650 73	
	31	"	"		19 637 45	
June	10	"	"		21 473 58	
	17	"	"		14 434 19	
	24	"	"		16 026 19	
	30	"	"		13 140 23	
July	8	"	"		16 579 43	
	15	"	"		15 239 71	
	22	"	"		9 588	
	31	"	"		16 879 66	
Aug	5	"	"		9 733 46	
	12	"	"		14 769 95	
	19	"	"		15 781 20	
	31	"	"		10 802 38	
Sept	9	"	"		10 096 89	
	16	"	"		17 752 95	
	23	"	"		8 081 35	
	30	"	"		7 414 30	
			Forward.		479 612 57	5 000

Checked Acct continued

1871		Amount Forward					
Oct	14	Tr. Transfer. Treasury Washington				479 612 57	51100
	21	"	"	"	"	14 554 17	
	31	"	"	"	"	19478 02	
Nov	11	"	"	"	"	9586 36	
"	13	By Order # 331. Asst. Treas. Philadelphia				121 200 88	148975 00
"	18	"	"	"	Washington	4969 95	
	31	"	"	"	"	10269 84	
Dec	9	"	"	"	"	8573 61	
	16	"	"	"	"	8727 01	
	23	"	"	"	"	5251 98	
	30	"	"	"	"	2665 69	
1872							
Jan	6	"	"	"	"	4344 14	
	13	"	"	"	"	2977 17	
	20	"	"	"	"	3119 74	
	31	"	"	"	36 hrs mtd	17686 63	
Feby	10	"	"	"	"	14379 03	
"	17	"	"	"	"	8388 02	
"	29	"	"	"	"	20253 44	
March	9	"	"	"	"	12797 74	
	16	"	"	"	"	8473 14	
	23	"	"	"	"	12637 30	
	30	"	"	"	"	8773 48	
April	6	"	"	"	"	11696 81	
	13	"	"	"	"	6886 09	
	20	"	"	"	"	11766 17	
	30	"	"	"	Treasurer	6545 95	
May	11	"	"	"	Asst. Treas. Philadelphia	13219 13	
	16	By P.O. # 7164		"	"		325 000
	18	"	"	"	Treasurer Washington	10791 38	
	25	"	"	"	"	8682 87	
	31	"	"	"	"	8617 35	
Forward						767885 66	478975

Ticket Up Continued

1872		Amst. Bond		767 885 66	478 975
June	8	Transfer from Treasurer Washington	✓	10 666 09	
"	15	"	✓	8 516 08	
"	22	"	✓	9 352 09	
"	29	"	✓	9 732 55	
July	6	"	✓	12 594 29	
"		By P.O. #819. Asst. Treas. Philad ^a	✓		100 000
"	13	Transfer from Treasurer Washington	✓	8 920 14	
"	21	"	✓	7 919 18	
"	31	"	✓	9 061 11	
Aug	16	"	✓	9 888 92	
"	17	"	✓	7 801 12	
"	24	"	✓	5 890 06	
"	31	"	✓	7 703 62	
Sept	7	By P.O. #957 Asst. Treas. Philad ^a	✓		50 000 00
"		Transfer from Treasurer Washington	✓	7 052 78	
"	14	"	✓	7 575 12	
"	21	"	✓	13 725 86	
"	30	"	✓	6 777 41	
Oct	5	"	✓	9 043 03	
"	12	"	✓	4 810 61	
"	19	"	✓	5 328 68	
"	31	"	✓	9 474 61	
Nov	9	"	✓	6 690 37	
"		By P.O. #1104 Asst. Treas. Philad ^a	✓		63 863 20
"	16	Transfer from Treasurer Washington	✓	7 592 73	
"	23	"	✓	2 002 38	
"	31	"	✓	2 079 84	
By Balance due				958 084 33	265 246 13
					958 084 33

FREIGHT OFFICE,
New York and New Haven R. R.
CORNER OF ELM & FRANKLIN STREETS,

New York, Oct. 1st 1872

Director of U. S. Mint.

Dear Sir.

I have now had a number of Eagle Pennys. and I was told that the Government paid a premium on them. I went down to Wall St. to the Sub Treasury Office and they told me I would have to write on to you about it. Will you please be kind enough to answer this. and let me know what to do with them. direct your letter to me. Unders as above.

Yours Respectfully
Charles W. Beadle

Chas. H. Beadle
New York
Oct. 1st 1872

Eagle pennies

Rec'd + ans'd
Oct. 2/72.

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1872/DECEMBER

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1873/JANUARY

Report
of.

N. C. Rogers.

Hon. H. R. Linderman
Director of the Mint.

Sir:

Having disposed of the question, pertaining to the fineness at which Silver Ingots for Coinage should be reported, and the bearing of such reports, upon the accounts of The Melter & Refiner, I proceed to report upon the "interior working and accountability of assistants and employees," in the Department of that Officer.

Custody of the Bullion

As a consequence of the varieties of treatment to which Bullion must be subjected, whether for the purpose of preparing fine bars, or Ingots for Coinage, the Bullion for which the Melter & Refiner is responsible, occupies taken, as a whole, successively three localities, within his Department, viz: the Bullion Vault, the Melting Rooms, and the Refining Room.

Bullion Vault.

But one individual besides the Melter and Refiner carries a Key to this vault, and that person conveys from the Vault to the Melting Rooms all Bullion intended to be therein melted, and to return to the Vault, at the end of each days Melting, all the Bars & Ingots that may have been made, and such butts - grains and other residue as can be gathered before the Closing of the Mint for the day.

Melting Rooms.

There are three Melting Rooms; one exclusively for Gold, one for Silver, and a third for base Coinage Metal.

The Gold, and Silver, rooms communicate with each other, and the Workmen engaged here are common to the two.

It is usual, unless when the pressure of work is great, to have but one of these rooms going at one time.

The room for melting the Alloys for base Coinage is separated, and altogether distinct from those for the precious Metals, and in it different Workmen are Employed.

It is the duty of the person above referred to, acting as foreman to the Melter & Refiner, to Superintend the Melting of all the Gold & Silver in their respective rooms, to see them Cast into Ingots or bars, and that proper Granulations are taken for Assay and for parting, and, indeed, to direct all the work performed therein.

It is his business to keep a book for the entry of all the Bullion taken into either room, and make a daily return of the same after it has been melted, excepting such filings and residues as require more time for their collection.

Refining Room

The treatment of Gold and Silver Bullion in the Refining Room, is more complex, consumes greatly more time than in the Melting Room. Here the Gold and Silver are to be treated with Nitric Acid for their separation, and the Silver precipitated, as a Chloride and subsequently reduced to the Metallic State. Each of the Metals in its pulpy state is to be thoroughly washed on filters, pressed into cakes, and finally dried at a high heat in an oven.

The Refining room is under the immediate charge of a foreman, who aided by subordinates gives his personal attention and labor to the details of the processes through which the Bullion is here conducted.

It is his duty to receive the Granulations from the Melting Room, and to return to the same, the dried Cakes of parted metal there to be melted and cast into bars.

When the operations upon the Bullion are confined to those of the Melting room, it is possible for the Melter and Refiner to have restored to his Vault, a very large part of all that had been melted, but he cannot so closely determine the balance, as to make daily a settlement within the legal limits.

Usually for large individual lots, it is in his power, so far to determine the residue, as to be able to ascertain, in from (4) four to (8) eight days, whether the workings are within the legal limits, and thus far to make a settlement of his accounts.

When the Bullion has to pass through the processes of the Refining Room, in addition to those of the Melting Room, the pound which it is compelled

to take, before each metal can be recovered, renders it impossible to gather up and determine the scattered residues sufficiently closely, to enable the Meltin & Refining to make a settlement of his accounts in less than from 2 to 3 weeks.

A full settlement of the Accounts of the Department, such as is required by law will occupy from 4 to 6 weeks.

To sum up then it may be stated:

1. That (4) four to (8) eight days are usually required for a Tentative Examination of the accounts and Materials, to determine whether his accounts are within the legal limits.

2. That from (2) two to (3) three weeks are usually needed for a more rigid inquiry to ascertain the proximate balance of accounts, of the Bullion in the various processes.

3. That from (4) to (6) weeks are required, for a full settlement of the accounts of the Department, such as is required by Law.

The security which the Melter and Refiner has against loss through individuals, depends upon the personal honesty of those employed. The comparatively quick returns made from the Melting Room constitute a guard and somewhat prompt check against loss from this cause.

In the Refining Room however this check is less quickly available; yet it is a condition of things which in the very nature of the case, seems scarcely susceptible of improvement.

Strict accountability of the foreman each, of the Melting Rooms & the Refining Room, to the Melter & Refiner, and active vigilance on their part over the rooms under their charge. respectively, appear to be the best guarantee of safety which can at present be attained.

In conclusion it may be remarked that strict orders are given by the Melter & Refiner, excluding from the Gold and

and Silver Melting rooms, and from the
Refining room, All persons not directly
employed therein.

All of which is respectfully
Submitted by

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servt

(Signed) R. E. Rogers

Prof. R. R. Rogers
1893

(Copy)

Report to the
Director of the Mint
as to the interior
working & account-
ability of assistants
& employees in the
M. & R.'s department.

Cleveland Jan. 5 / 73
1874

James Pollock. Esq

Those Medals & Proof
Set Came & I was Well Pleased
With them. But was a little
Disappointed you sent me the Trade
Dollar. I wanted the Dollar of Last
March Before the Trade Dollar was
made if you Have that you will
Please send me the Price of it. And the
5 ct & 3 ct in Silver & 2 ct Nickel ¹⁸⁷³ as I
did not get those in the set you sent
me. you will send me the Price in
Currency of ^{those} & I shall order some more
of the medals on Receipt of yours

A. Carnegie

78 River St
Cleveland Ohio

Cleveland Ohio

Dec 2. 30 1878

Mr Jas Pollock Esq
Sir

Enclosed you will find
find \$ 10⁰⁰. for the following order

You will please send me by Express
A Proof Set of Silver 7 cents for
the year of 1873. at your circular price
of Dec. 12 : 1873. — — — — \$ 3.50¹⁰⁰

also - The Washington Meadler

No. 1	Seq 42.	Price	\$ 2.50 ¹⁰⁰
No	59.	Abraham Lincoln	\$ 2.00
"	77	Presidency Reinaugured	1 00
"	72	Emancipation Proclamation	1 00

You will please inform me if any previous
Proof sets can be obtained from the mint
and their price = And if any Pattern pieces
can be had of 1873. or of any previous
years if so. Please give me the price per

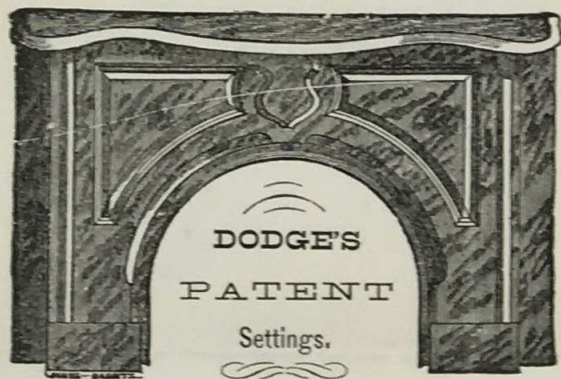
as I have a very good Collection of
Coins I want to fill them up with
those very fine Pieces With Respect
I Remain yours: an answer as soon
as convenient

my address N. Carnegie
78. River Street
Cleveland Ohio

A. Carnegie Esq
78 River St
Cleveland
Ohio

Medals

Sent Jan'y 2^d / 74



OFFICE OF

L. Schwartz & Co.,

DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES

Safes, Mantles and Grates,

363 MAIN STREET,

Buffalo, *Jan 7* 1873

James Pollack Esq. Director!

Dear Sir

We wrote you some time since enquiring about Cases for Proof
Sets, & you informed us that you could get them for us in Philadelphia
we would like 6 Cases 2 Each 1872-1873 & 1874, ⁱⁿ the last 2
1873 & 1874 should be places for the trade dollars, send also
2 ~~Sets~~ proof Sets of 1874 Silver & Copper Coinage,
send the above to C. H. Hull 308 Main St.
Buffalo N.Y. by American Express Co C. O. D.

Respectfully Yours.

Brig. Schwartz
C. H. Hull.

C F C Hull
363 Main st
Buffalo
N. Y

Jan 7/74

Wants Mints to furnish
Cases for Proof sets.

5532.

11

Treasury Department.

January 13, 1873.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 6th inst., enclosing two specimens or pattern pieces of the "Trade Dollar," of 420 grains, proposed in the Mint and Coinage bill now pending in Congress.

Very Respectfully,
Wm. A. Richardson,

Acting Secretary.

Gov. Jas. Pollock,
Director U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

Acting Secy Treasury
(Richardson)

Jan'y 13. 1873

Rec'd rect of 2
pattern pieces of
the Silver "Trade dollar".
proposed in the new
mint bill.

Rec'd Jan'y 14/73

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18th 1873.

Hon. James Pollock,

Director of the U. S. Mint,

Dear Sir;

I desire in a formal manner to direct your attention to the "figures" used in dating the dies for the present year.

They are so heavy, and the space between each so very small that upon the smaller gold and silver, and upon the base, coins it is almost impossible to distinguish with the naked eye, whether the last figure is an eight or a three.

In our ordinary coinage many of the pieces are not brought fully up, and upon such it is impossible to distinguish what is the last figure of this year's date.

I do not think it creditable to the institution that the coinage of the year should be issued bearing this defect in the date.

I would recommend that an entire

new set of figures, avoiding the defects
of those now in use, he prepared at the
earliest possible day.

I am Very Truly

Your Obl. Serv't

London Liverpool
" Chief Clerk

A. Loudon Snowden, Esq
Chief Justice
U.S. Dist. Philadelphia,
Jan'y 18. 1873.

Dies of this year
very defective in the
date. —

Recd Jan'y 18. 1873

S. M. SWENSON.
W. M. PERKINS.
D. L. KERNION.

((Swenson, Perkins & Co.))

P.O. BOX 5724.

New York, *July 2^d* 1873

Mr.

Ja. Colbeck, Director, Vellmont.
Philadelphia Pa.

Dear Sir,

On 29 October, we
mailed you check for \$200 -
with directions to send the equivalent
tickets to C. Chambers, Longview
Hardie & Co. Mo.
He has written us, they
have arrived.

Please forward as soon
possible & oblige

Respy

Swenson Perkins & Co.
Perd. Kern

Mistake to

New York

27/72

Swanson Perkins & Co.
New York

Jan'y 2. 1873

Inquire after bas
coin's ordered
29/72

Per Jan

United States Assay Office,

Boise City, Idaho, January 1st 1873

Hon. James Pollock
Director of the Mint.

Philadelphia

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith monthly & quarterly statements of the operations of this Office.

Willis P. McBride having resigned as Assistant to the Assayer I have to day, subject to your approval, appointed Robt Mobley to fill that position at a salary of One Hundred & Fifty Dollars (150) p. month. & engaged Frank Foss as laborer in place of R. Mobley with a salary of One Hundred Dollars (100) p. month.

I would call your attention to the fact, that our supply of charcoal is nearly exhausted & there being no money left in the Contingent Fund, I shall be forced to close the Office in a short time, if the business keeps as brisk as during the last quarter, unless Congress grants us a back appropriation. This ought to be prevented, as it will not only cause great annoyance & loss to our customers, but may also materially injure the business of the Office next summer. I have therefore addressed the Chairman of the House Committee on

appropriations on this subject & asked for a back appropriation of \$1000⁰⁰ for the Contingent Fund & \$1200⁰⁰ for myself as a compensation for the large amount of extra work which I have had to do in the absence of a Superintendent, Melter & Refiner & all skilled Assistants.

As our present Delegate is not believed to be in favor of improving the condition of this Office & its officers I would respectfully request you to use your influence with the Committee in favor of the above measure."

Very Respectfully Yours
Al. Wolters
Assayer

Office City Assayer

Jan'y 1. 1873

1. Applt of Assayer
2. Needs deficiency
office —

Dec 27 1873

Custom House.

(Copy)

Milwaukee Wis.

Collectors Office. Jan'y 2. 1873.

Sir

Your letter of December
30th. enclosing Certificate of De-
posit in triplicate. of Asst Treasurer
U.S. at Philadelphia for \$452.47 coin
and duties on Imports. as received.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) A W Hall
Sp Sup Collector

Jas Pollock Esq
Supt. U. S. Mint.
Philadelphia
Pa

Mint of the United States,
PHILADELPHIA.

187

JAMES POLLOCK,

Superintendent.

Subject

No. of Enclosures,

A W Hall.
Sp Sup collector
U.S.
Wilmanke

Wm

Receipt of b/s of
U.S. Treas. U.S.
at Phila. for
\$452.47

Rec Jan 5/73

S. I.

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, Jan^y 2, 1873.

Sir: During the month of November 1873, there were Transferred to you on "Nickle Redemption Account," sums as follows.

\$2330.30.	\$1184.52.
\$2039.79.	\$1540.62.
\$1537.60.	\$2963.30.

a total of \$13,273.39.
You credit for the month \$13,272.16. or \$1.23/100 less. Will you please have the matter examined and advise me as to how the discrepancy may be corrected?

Will you also examine and advise me if you have charged Transfer Orders No. 1261, Jan^y 73. \$16,837.28, and No. 1313 Feby 73. \$10,000.00.

Very Respectfully,

L. D. Smith
Asst. Treas^r U. S.

Hon. James Pollock,

Supt. U. S. Mint.

Philadelphia, Pa

Asst. Treasurer U.S.
(Note)

Jan 2. 1870

Giving explanation
of discrepancy in
Nickel Redemption a/c

Recd Jan 4 1870

(Copy)

American Nickel Works.

Camden N.J. Jan'y 2. 1843

Hon George Exeter Treasr. U.S. Mint

Dear Sir,

At a conference held with the representatives of the largest nickel buyers in America I decided on the 31st ult. to fix the price of \$2.³⁰ gold per lb. for Nickel deliverable through 1843 upon the general terms of my circular of Dec 5th 1842, of which I sent you a copy.

This is to apply only to those of my regular customers whose positive orders are received here on or before the 10th inst; and as I have already engaged on those terms a large part of my product for 1843, and shall doubtless before the 10th inst have orders for almost the whole product, a higher price after the 10th is tolerably certain.

I notify you of this movement in accordance with my established policy in dealing with

with you, and if you should desire to engage, say
5,000 to 10,000 lbs, before the 10th inst, will hold so
much free for you at the above price.

(Yours truly)
(Signed) Joseph Wharton,

Joseph Wharton
to
Geo. E. & Co. New York

Offer nickel at
\$2.30 gold per lb, up
to Jan'y 10/73 - & higher
price afterwards.

(Copy)

Rec'd Jan'y 10/73



ELDREDGE HOUSE,

KALLOCH & COMPANY.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Jan. 2nd 1873

U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Gents

If You are

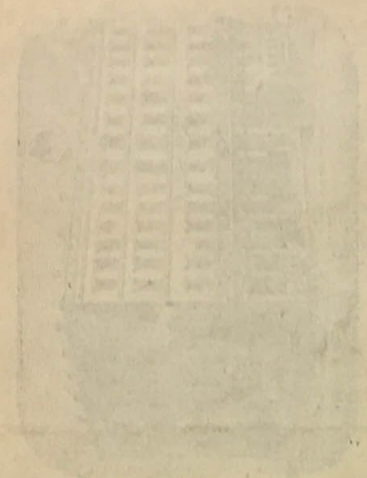
permitted to, allow Me to trouble You to
answer a few Questions. viz. What is the
usual Alloy mixed with Gold Coin to make it
harder, What proportion of alloy used, how are
the two successfully mixed or melted together, &
what are the Combustible Substances used to melt
them? and oblige Me much

Very Respy

J. A. Ward
Lock Box 75

J. H. Hard
January 2nd 1873

January,
1873.



RECEIVED

POST OFFICE

United States Assay Office,

New York, Jan. 3, 1873.

Sir:

I send herewith my requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury, with explanatory letter, for \$29,600 on account of appropriations for the current fiscal year, which I would thank you to forward as early as convenient with your official approval.

Very Respectfully,
Thos. G. Norton
Superintendent.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Director of the Mint,
Phila.

N. Y. assay office
Jan'y 3. 1873

Enclosing
requisition for
\$29,600. —

Rec^d Jan'y 4/73

Bureau of Ordnance.

Navy Department.

Washington City. 3 Jan. 1873

Hon.

James Pollock

Director - U. S. Mint

Philadelphia.

Sir:-

The Bureau sends you by Express eight (8) silver-disks and respectfully requests that the value thereof be credited to the Bureau's account.

I am, Sir,

Your Obt. Servant

A. J. S. Case

Com. Amiral (and Secy of Bureau)

Chas. A. Lindlow Esq
Bureau of Ordnance
Navy Dept
Washington D.C.

Jan'y 3. 1873

Returns & Seton
discs, by Express.

Rec^d Jan'y 4/73

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Jan^y 4th 1873

Hon. James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint

Sir:

I herewith hand you a copy of a letter received from Joseph Wharton Esq, dated Jan^y 2^d, 1873. and respectfully ask your instructions in writing, regarding the matter referred to in Mr Wharton's communication.

Very Respectfully
Jas. C. Eysler
Acting Treasurer.

Gas. C. Eyster, Esq
Acting Secy U.S. Mint

Jan'y 2. 1873

Enclosing copy of
letter from Joseph
Wharton, offering
nickel at \$2.30 gold
per lb, up to Jan'y
10. 1873, or higher
afterwards

(Copy enclosed)

Rec'd Jan'y 4/73

United States Assay Office,

New York, Jan. 4 1873.

Sir:

I send enclosed a statement of additional Appropriations required for the support of this Office, with explanatory letter, for the current fiscal year, which I would thank you to forward to the Secretary of the Treasury with your official approval.

Very Respectfully,

Thos. C. Weston

Superintendent.

Hon. James Pollock,

Director of the Mint
Phila.

N. Y. Assay Office
Jan'y 4. 1873

Submitting Estimates
for a deficiency ap-
propriation of \$17,500.
for the fiscal year 1872-73

Rec'd Jan'y 6/73

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't,
NEW YORK.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } NEW YORK.

Dated *Washn Jan 6* 187³

Received at *S. E. cor. 3d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.*

To

*Jas Pollock
Supt mint Pha*

*Write me what division
of grain weight prof
Booth spoke of as
desirable for use Annual
assay*

H R Linderman

Director mint

*27 Paid
7 Govt rate*

Dr L

Director of the Mint
July 5/74

What division
of grain weight
Pay. Book suggested
for annual assay?

Recd July 6/74

General Freight Department

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway

Addison Hill, General Freight Agent
CLEVELAND, O.

Chas M. Gray, Asst General Freight Agent.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Cleveland, O. Jan'y 6 1874

James Pollock Supt
U. S. Mint. Dr. Sir:

Yours of Jan'y 2nd/73 (74)
duly received. Please inform me
how many varieties of the Trade
Dollars there are, and the prices
and if by remitting to you will
you send the same, (such as I may
wish) to my address.

Awaiting your reply.

I remain

Yours Respy
W. J. Smith
14 Maple St
Cleveland

O.

W. Smith

Cleveland Ohio

Jan'y 6. 1873

Wants price of the
Trade Dollar &c.

Recd Jan'y 8. 1873

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Jan 7th 1873

Superintendent of Mint
Sir Sir

I wish to

have Ten Signet Medals struck in gold

Respect Yours

Ja M Bunn

Is M Bumm
Philad^e
Jan 7 / 74

Elmira, N.Y.,

Jan 7. 1873.

Dear Sir,

Will you be so kind
as to state to me the value of
a lb. of fine gold at par &
also in currency & greatly
obly.

Respectfully

J. Dorman Steele

J. D. Steele
Elmira
A. Y
Jan'y 7. 1873

Asks value of pound
of gold at par and
in currency

Rec'd Jan'y 9. 1873

Bank of De Pere

M. R. Hunt, Cashier.

De Pere, Wis Jan 8 1873

W. S. Hunt
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

Please express me nickel
coppers as follows.

50	Dollars	in	5 [¢]	nickels
20	"	"	3 [¢]	"
15	"	"	2 [¢]	Coppers
15	"	"	1 [¢]	"
100.				

Yours Truly
M. R. Hunt Cas

Bank of Le Pere
Le Pere
Wis
Jan'y 8. 1873

Wants base coin sent
C. C. S.

Copy

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,
New York, Jan'y 8, 1872.

Sir:

It may be important the Dept. should be advised that the recoinage of our small gold coin is not proceeding as rapidly as is desirable. Of the last remittance of \$2,000,000. sent to the Mint on or about the 1st of November 1872. there is still due us about \$800,000.

We shall send \$2,000,000. more this week.

Very respectfully

Thos Hillhouse

Asst. Tr. U. S.

The Hon

Geo. S. Boutwell

Secretary.

New York R
Jan 8th 1873

Thos Hillhouse
Asst Treas. U.S.

Delay in Coinage of
small gold coins at the
U.S. Mint &c.

RD Treasury Department
January 9th 1873
Respectfully referred to
Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the mint
for report.

Geo. S. Smith
Secretary.



✓
753-13.

W 15.

Secy Treasury
(Boutwell)

Jan'y 8, 1873

Referring to the Director
for report, Copy of Complaint
of Asst Treas. A. V. of delay
furnishing resumption of
gold dollars.

Correspondence
U. S. Mint
Also, of
Branch Mints
January 1873.

Rec'd Jan. 13/73

Thos. Henry,
President.

J. B. McMillan,
Cashier.

Mobile Savings Bank

Mobile, Ala. Jan 9 1873

To the Directors of the Mount
Shenepher Pa

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the _____ has
been received with enclosures _____

I enclose herewith for Cashier dep. W^m Miller
A.D.A.S. No 645. In 250 \$ Dollars
please return the amount in 5⁰⁰ Dollars.

Truly Yours

J. B. McMillan Cash

Reg. 1/13
MHA

Mobile Savings BK
Mobile
Ala

Jan 9/73

Enclosing W. I. Am. of
deposit for \$250. for
Michael Criss.

Rec'd Jan 13/73

Insured by ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

for

to

only.

For the Company,

Insurance, \$

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

\$ 000000

New York,

Aug 10 1872

Received from A. H. Museum

One Million Dollars

Sealed and said to contain

Addressed

A. H. Museum Phila. Pa.

Upon the special acceptance and agreement that this Company is to forward the same to its agent nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there to deliver the same to other parties to complete the transportation—such delivery to terminate all liability of this Company for such package; and also, that this Company are not to be liable in any manner, or to any extent for any loss, damage or detention of such package, or of its contents, or of any portion thereof, occasioned by the acts of God, or by any person or persons acting or claiming to act in any military or other capacity in hostility to the government of the United States, or occasioned by civil or military authority, or by the acts of any armed or other mob or riotous assemblage, piracy or the dangers incident to a time of war, nor when occasioned by the dangers of railroad transportation, or ocean or river navigation, or by fire or steam, unless specially insured by this Company and so specified in this receipt. In no event is this Company to be liable for a greater sum than that above mentioned, nor shall it be liable for any such loss unless the claim therefor shall be made in writing, at this office, within thirty days from this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained shall extend to, and secure to the benefit of, each and every Company, or person, to whom the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY may entrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability thereof of such other Company or person.

For the Company

Freight,

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York,

May 10, 1873

Sir

I have to advise the shipment
the shipment this day to you of \$1,000,000.
in gold dollars for recoinage.

Enclose Adams Express Receipt.

Very respectfully,

W. H. Wood

W. H. Wood

W. S. Pollock Esq

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia Pa

Asst Treas. U.S.
New York
(Mint House)
Jan'y 10. 1873

Forwards \$1,000,000.
in gold dollars for
re-coinage.

Recd Jan'y 11/73

REDUCED RATES.

Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co.

Of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICES,

303 Chestnut St. Avenue Drive Yards, West Phil'a. Continental Hotel,
 115 Walnut St. 16 North Delaware Avenue, 1800 Market St.
 2 Spruce St. Wharf, Commercial Exchange, 137 North Front St.

New and direct lines to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pitts-
 burgh, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Terre Haute,
 Nashville, Memphis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, Hamilton,
 Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Rock Island, Davenport, La Crosse, Winona,
 Mineral Point, St. Louis, Tidioute, Titusville, Oil City, and all important points.

GEORGE J. JESTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. JESTON, Sec. and Treas'r. D. M'CARGO, Gen'l. Sup't.
 Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dated, *St Louis May 4* 187

Received at 303 Chestnut St. 187

To *The Director U.S. Mint*

*Can one thousand silver
 dollars coinage this year be had
 can I pay same by certificate
 assistant treasurer here same
 amount gold.*

Richard Hoopes
 Treasr

German Savings
 Ins

22nd 270

Answer

57 PLEASE REPLY BY THIS LINE.

Richard Hooper
New York
St Louis,
Mo

Asks if 1000 silver
dollars can be had
in exchange for gold
certificate of deposit.

Can we discount silver
dollars against this year's bank
can I pay some by certificate
assistent treasurer here answer
answer 2nd.

Richard Hooper
New York

Answer 2nd
James Garfield

2nd 270 Answer

Rec^d May 6/72

OFFICE OF

BLAUER & SPERY,

Manufacturers of Gold and Silver

WATCH CASES,

468 WABASH AVENUE, REAR BUILDING,

182 SO. STATE ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO,

Jan 13th 1873

W. J. Mint

Philadelphia Pa.

Gents— Can you tell us what
the small peice amounted to we sent
you, as it belonged to another party, and
we do not know what to allow them for
it, by letting us know you will oblige
us very much. *Immediately*

Yours Respectfully

S Blauer and Sperry
MR.

P.S. We sent it on the 4th of January
and got it back today 17th 29 gold Bull Low Karat

Blauvelt & Sperry
Chicago

1/13/73

RECEIVED
JAN 13 1873
GOLDEN GATE
188 SO. STATE ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Small pieces
for examination

Rec'd &
Ans'd
Jan. 15/73

Treasury Department,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

Washington, January 13, 1873.

Sir:

Please send me specimens of the proposed "trade dollar", for which I will remit you the value in gold. — If necessary, I will obtain a letter from the Secretary, making the request.

Very Respectfully,
Frederick C. Johnson
Comptroller.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Director U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

Comptroller of the Currency
(Knop)
Washington D.C.
Jan'y 13. 1873

Wants 2 proposed
Silver trade dollars

Rec'd Jan'y 14/73

United States Assay Office,

New York, Jan. 13 1873.

Sir:

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the heavy deductions for "loss in melting" made from the weight of the Silver shipped to the Mint from this Office.

For example, there were a number of melts in Invoice # 2 of this year where the alleged loss was so much in excess of what the official "Instructions" from "The Director of the Mint" state should be the "ordinary loss if melted", that it seems to me a careful investigation should be made.

Very Respectfully,

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Director of the Mint,

Philadelphia.

Superintendent.

J. H. Watson

N. Y. Assay Office
Jan'y 13/73

Complains of the
heavy deductions
for loss in melting
on the coiner of
silver sent from
N. Y. Aug 7/72

Rec'd Jan'y 14/73

United States Assay Office,

Boise City, Idaho. January 14th 1873.

Hon. James Pollock
Director of the Mint

Sir

I have the honor to
forward herewith my Official Bond with the
request of a speedy transmission to the Secre-
tary of the Treasury.

Yours

respectfully

Robert Heuschkel
Clerk.

Robert Menschkele
M + R
Baird City
Idaho
Jan'y 14. 1873

Enclosing his
Official Bond
for approval

Recd Jan'y 24/73

Insured by ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

for

to

only.

For the Company,

Insurance, \$

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

\$ 1000.000

New York,

Aug 27 1873

Received from

Ass Treasury

William D. Adams

Sealed and said to contain

Addressed

Alfred M. Phelps

Upon the special acceptance and agreement that this Company is to forward the same to its agent nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there to deliver the same to other parties to complete the transportation—such delivery to terminate all liability of this Company for such package; and also, that this Company are not to be liable in any manner, or to any extent for any loss, damage or detention of such package, or of its contents, or of any portion thereof, occasioned by the acts of God, or by any person or persons acting or claiming to act in any military or other capacity in hostility to the government of the United States, or occasioned by civil or military authority, or by the acts of any armed or other mob or riotous assemblage, piracy or the dangers incident to a time of war, nor when occasioned by the dangers of railroad transportation, or ocean or river navigation, or by fire or steam, unless specially insured by this Company and so specified in this receipt. In no event is this Company to be liable for a greater sum than that above mentioned, nor shall it be liable for any such loss unless the claim therefor shall be made in writing, at this office, within thirty days from this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained shall extend to, and enure to the benefit of each and every Company, or person, to whom the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY may entrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability thereof of such other Company or person.

For the Company

Freight,

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York,

Jan'y 14, 1873.

Sir,

I have this day forwarded to
you for recoinage \$1000.000, in gold
dollars, and inclose Adams Express Co's
receipt for same.

Very respectfully,

W. Wellman

U. S. A.

Jas Pollock, Esq

Quaker settlement

Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst Treas. U. S.
New York
(Mint)

Jan 14. 1873

Sends \$1,000,000. in
Gold Dollars, by Express
for coinage.

Recd Jan 15/73.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, 14. Jan. 1873

Hon. James Pollock

Director of the United States Mint

Dear Sir,

In explanation of the Deductions made on Silver Bullion received from the Assay Office I respectfully represent that they were made in accordance with the "Regulations" recently issued, especially with Regulation 5.

Judgment was based on the impurities visible on the surface of the bars, as well as on those manifesting themselves in the act of melting & casting. The former increased the weight by that which was not silver, & the latter would cause unavoidable loss in fitting the metal for reception for coinage. Hence the deductions in weight, Regulation 5 allows on such bullion a deduction from the gross weight of, from $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{5}{10000}$. (or from .0001 to .005) allowing a range of 50 in 10,000.

The deductions were not made immediately after the promulgation of the Instructions or Regulations, the first having

been made in Dec. 1872 on Invoice No 84. The actual deductions were $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{1000}$ (.0001) on Invoices 86, 88 and 89, amounting to $6\frac{1}{4}$ oz. on 62,800 oz. ; — $\frac{3}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{1000}$ (.0003) on Invoices 84 and 85, amounting to $18\frac{1}{2}$ oz. on 61,700 oz. and $\frac{1}{1000}$ on Invoice No 2 of 1873 amounting to $47\frac{1}{2}$ oz. on 47,500 oz. No deductions were made on fine silver. The total deductions were $72\frac{1}{4}$ oz. on about 180,000 oz., averaging $\frac{4}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{1000}$ (.0004). Please note that 3 of the deductions were at the lowest limit of the Regulations, 2 of them a little above, one of them at one-fifth of the highest limit, and the average of all is only a little above the lowest limit.

In special explanation of the deduction on Invoice 2 of 1873 I remark that after the bars of the previous invoices came into my hands I found the deductions had been much too small, to cover deficiency in weight, & probable loss in preparing for reception, and that while impurities patent on the bars warranted deductions, it was no less demanded by the impurities manifested in their metal, when melted & cast, making it impossible to cast a neat bar.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT,

Page. 3

Letter to Director
on deductions from
N.Y. app. off. bars

Philadelphia, _____ 187

In review of what I have stated above, I do not think that it can be fairly maintained that I have made excessive deductions. I may however be permitted to remark that perhaps the deductions appear to be in excess, because no deductions were ever made prior to Invoice 84, about the middle of Dec. 1872. If the deductions, allowed in the Regulations, and arrived at by the careful experiments of the Govt Commission, had been allowed during the preceding year, it is very certain that my losses would not have appeared to be so large, for a large amount of the metal was about 700^m fine, and no little of it contained antimony, lead & sulphur, in addition to its low fineness. The deductions on most of all such metal would have been, not $\frac{1000}{1000}$ which is thought now to be excessive, but $\frac{10}{1000}$ to $\frac{5}{1000}$.

I can readily understand that, where no deduction was made on very inferior metal, it must seem to be excessive to make a deduction of $\frac{1000}{1000}$, altho' this last ratio falls far below the highest limit set by the Regulations. If depositors have not

been paid according to the weight & ~~meas~~ fineness reported to us from N. Y. Ass. Off. it is no loss to Govt whether we make a deduction or not, but of course the credit of the Institution is somewhat at stake in the eyes of the Govt. I do not desire that either the Assay office or the Mint should gain at the expense of the other, & I shall endeavor to always exercise strict probity in judging of deductions. Heretofore there is no doubt that the Assay office accounts have been benefitted at ~~the~~ expense of our accounts, altho' of course entirely unintentional on the part of either Institution. To show you, dear Sir, that I only desire what is fair, I may mention that I have ^{found} sufficient lead in a deposit to warrant the Regulation deduction of one pr. ct. or $\frac{10}{1000}$, but was unwilling to apply it.

Respectfully yours
J. C. Booth

M. & R.

Prop Jas. C. Booth
M & R

Jan'y 14. 1873

Reply to Complaints
of heavy deductions
for losses in melting
invoiced of Silver from
N. Y. Assay Office.

Rec Jan'y 14/73

Navy Department,

Washington, January 14, 1873.

Sir:

Your letter of the 9th inst, making inquiry for James Hanna, supposed to be a member of the Marine Corps, was duly received, and has been referred to Brig. Gen'l Zeilin, Commandant of the Marine Corps, with the request that he will furnish you with the desired information.

Very respectfully,

Geo. B. ~~Robertson~~

Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Director U. S. Mint,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Secy Navy
(Robeson)

Jan'y 14. 1873

Inquiry for James
Hanna has been
referred to Brig. Gen.
Zeilin, com'g the
Marine Corps

Recd Jan'y 15/73

United States Assay Office.

Superintendent's Office, Boise City, I. T., Jan. 15th 1873

Hon. James Pollock.
Director of the Mint

Sir,

Please cause one dozen muffles
to be forwarded for use at this Office and
oblige

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,
Alverson
Assayer

Boise City Assay Office

Jan'y 15. 1873

Orders, 1 doz.
Muffles.

Rec Jan'y 24/73

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Wooster, O., January 15 1873

Samuel Pollock Esq

Director of the Mint

Phila Depts

Yours of
6 Jan'y. came to hand the certificate of
of Gen'l Dent. and Nugget was left
at Mint by Stephen Gilbert before the
18th day of January 1854, and Jan'y 18, '55
Stephen Gilbert left Melbourne Australia on
the 18th day of January 1854, and arrived here
in six months from that place. now
you please look again as it is
very important to set this matter of
proof. the Gilbert & Son has no con-
nection with this transaction

Be remain yours
Truly

Barney Fawcett

Bonevitz & Carr
Wooster, Ohio
Jan. 15th 1873

Inquire for good
deposited by
Stephen Gilbert
in 1854

Rec'd
Jan. 17th 1873

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Wooster, O.

1873

BONEVITZ & CARR

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

McKinstry Mills

Jan the 20th 1893

Mr President Sir.

In digging a well
I have found this
stone wick i do not
know the value of
at the time i thought
but little about it
for i might have got
a good many small
ones wick was much
purer wite this one
is one of the largest
now if you will tell
me the value of it
and what it is you
may have this one for
your trouble

Please answer this
letter soon as possible
and direct to

Mckinstry Mills

Carroll Co

MD

Mahlon Bower

Jan. 21/73

Rec'd Jan 21

We for answer

Jan 20/73

Mahlon Bower
Mckinstry Mills
MD

Oficina de ENRIQUE MEIGGS,

35, Calle de las Mantas,

Lima, January 21 1873

Am James Pollock
Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir:

Since I last had this pleasure, I have resigned the position of Ullomuel at La Paz, to accept that of private secretary to Mr. H. Meiggs.

Mr. Meiggs has requested me to ask you what has been the expense of coining our silver coin per cent. The Govt. of Peru wishes to entrust the manufacture of its coin to private hands, and he desires this information, upon which to base calculations for proposals. A copy of your last annual report upon the operations of the Philadelphia mint would be most acceptable.

Would it be possible to obtain from Philadelphia the services of a competent person to direct the operation of coinage as well as of one to superintend the

Washington, D.C.

January 21, 1893

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
John D. McDonald
Secretary of the Interior

Very truly,
John D. McDonald

Oficina de ENRIQUE MEIGGS,

35, Calle de las Mantas,

Lima, 187

assay department? In such event what salary should be offered, taking into consideration the responsibility of the position, absence from home, and the rather increased expense of living in Lima?

Pardon my intrusion upon your time, but I know of none other to whom to address myself, and certainly of no one who could more satisfactorily solve these questions.

May I beg you to accept the accompanying medal, commemorative of the Agua de Verrugas viaduct, on the Calle de Lima & Oroya R. R. now being built by Mr. Meiggs, (Contract price of Road, 136 miles long, twenty four millions of soles) - over which the first locomotive passed Jan. 8th 1873.

Yours very truly

Hailes S. Rand

Chas. S. Rand,
Private Sec'y of
Henry Meiggs
Lima Peru

Inquires the Expense
of Coinage, & wants
an Assayer & Coiner.

Recd Oct 17/73

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, _____ 187__

The fineness or quality of gold & silver is measured, in the assay, by thousandth parts.

~~Metal~~

Silver 1000 fine, is "fine silver."
~~Silver~~ But in commerce, it may be as low as 990, or less, and still be called "fine silver," tho' not so at the Mint.

Silver 925 fine, is "sterling silver," that being the standard of British Silver coin.

Silver 900 fine, is "standard silver," being the rate fixed by our coinage laws.

The Mint pays for silver bullion, either at the rate of 118 cents per ounce 900 fine, payable in small coins ($\frac{1}{2}$ dob. & less) or else in trade dollars, returning the exact amount of silver sent, less 50 cts. per 100 pieces, and any small refining charge that may be necessary if the metal is brittle.

The Director of the Mint, at the U. S. Treasury, Washington, is buying silver for coinage, for which he pays $112\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce 900 fine, payable in gold. It is probable he would buy at the equivalent in greenbacks, but on this point you will please inquire of him -
Hon H. R. L. Fears Asst Warden.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

No. 1. [DOMESTIC BILL OF LADING.]

Philadelphia, Pa., *Jan 7 29* 1873

RECEIVED of

Director of U. S. Mints

and Parcel

VALUE

\$25

For which this Company charges

Marked N. 7 Rice

U. S. Branch Mints

Cassan City

Which it is mutually agreed is to be forwarded to our Agency nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there delivered to other parties to complete the transportation.

It is part of the consideration of this contract, and it is agreed, that the said Express Company are Forwarders only, and are not to be held liable or responsible for any loss or damage to said property while being conveyed by the Carriers to whom the same may be by said Express Company intrusted, or arising from the dangers of Railroads, Ocean or River Navigation, Steam, Fire in Stores, Depots, or in Transit, Leakage, Breakage, or from any cause whatever, unless, in every case, the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of said Express Company or their servants; nor, in any event, shall the holder hereof demand beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which the article forwarded is hereby valued, unless otherwise herein expressed, or unless specially insured by them, and so specified in this receipt, which insurance shall constitute the limit of the liability of the Adams Express Company. And if the same is intrusted or delivered to any other Express Company or Agent (which said Adams Express Company are hereby authorized to do), such Company or person so selected shall be regarded exclusively as the agent of the shipper or owner, and as such alone liable, and the Adams Express Company shall not be, in any event, responsible for the negligence or non-performance of any such Company or person, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained, shall extend to and inure to the benefit of each and every Company or person to whom the Adams Express Company may intrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability therefor of such other Company or person. In no event shall the Adams Express Company be liable for any loss or damage, unless the claim therefor shall be presented to them in writing at this office, within thirty days after this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed. All articles of Glass or contained in Glass, or any of a fragile nature, will be taken at Shipper's risk only, and the shipper agrees that the Company shall not be held responsible for any injury by breakage or otherwise, nor for damage to goods not properly packed and secured for transportation. It is further agreed, that said Company shall not, in any event, be liable for any loss, damage, or detention caused by the acts of God, Civil or Military Authority, or by Rebellion, Piracy, Insurrection, or Riot, or the dangers incident to a time of war, or by any riotous or armed assemblage. If any sum of money, besides the charge for transportation, is to be collected from the consignee on delivery of the above-described property, and the same is not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, the shipper agrees that this Company may return said property to him at the expiration of that time, subject to the conditions of this receipt, and that he will pay the charges for transportation both ways, and that the liability of this Company for such property while in its possession for the purpose of making such collection, shall be that of Warehousemen only.

For the Company,

FREIGHT,

Geo. L. Thompson

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Jan'y. 22. 1873.

Sir

I have respectfully to request to be informed at what date the services of Martin V. Davis, late assistant to the Chief Coiner, actually ceased - this to enable me to answer official inquiry made of me.

Very Respectfully

~~Wm. V. Davis~~

Treasurer U.S. Mint

Hon. Jas. Pollock

Director U.S. Mint

Philada

Pa.

over {

Red January 28/73

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Feby. 1st 1873

Sir.

I have the goodness to inform the
Bearer whether I shall await further
a reply to my letter of the 22nd ultimo.

Yours Respectfully

~~Crescent~~
Treasurer

Hon. James Pollock
Director U.S. Mint

Treas. U. S. Mint
Jan'y 22, 1873

Inquired when
M. V. Davis, asst
Chief Coiner left the
Mint.

Rec Jan'y 23/73

All Official Letters to this Office must be addressed to the "First Auditor of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from this Office the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

H.C.S.

Treasury Department,

R.E.P

First Auditor's Office,

January 23, 1873.

Sir

The Treasurer of the U.S. Apay Office at New York, in his Bullion Account for the 3rd quarter 1872, claims credit on ac of mint variations in weight and fineness of Silver Bullion transmitted to the U.S. Mint for coinage, as follows:

Short returns in Silver Dollars \$884

" " " " Coins "5352 - \$62.36

You are requested to inform this Office, why so a great a difference should exist between the weight according to the report of the Apay Office and that of the Mint.

Respectfully

Hon James Pollock

Director U.S. Mint

Philadelphia Pa

D. W. M. L. H. O. N.

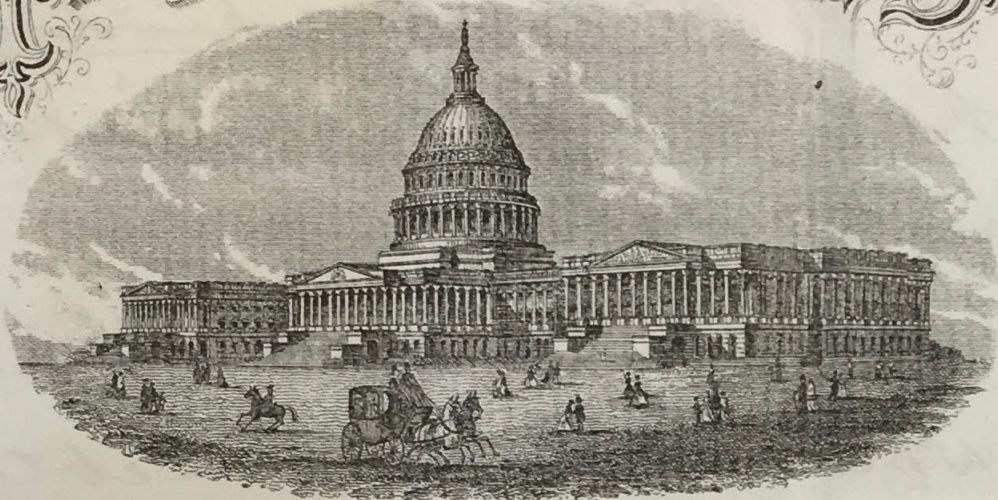
Auditor

First Auditor Treasury
(Mahan)
Washington D.C.
Jan'y 23. 1873

Enquires the reason
of the difference in
Weight of bullion
between N.Y. assay
Office & Mint for
3rd quarter 7/1872

Rec'd Jan'y 24/73

Forty-second Congress U.S.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington D.C. Jan. 20th 1873

Hon. Jas. Pollock

Director of Mint

Dear Sir,

On looking
over your last report I notice
that the deposits of gold
and silver at the Mint and
branches for the last fiscal
year were \$46,417,453. 82.

and total coinage 49,737,987. 10

I also notice on page 17.

That the total gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the Mints was \$25,191,745.

What I want to know is whether it be possible that the whole amount of gold and silver mined in our country during that year was only about 25 millions or is there a large quantity or any quantity shipped abroad as bullion, that does not pass through the Mint or branches?

I would like to know, if you could give it to me, the annual domestic production of gold and

silver from 1867 to 1872
inclusive of both years.

I got the impression
that our country pro-
duced about 70 to 75
millions last year.

Yours truly
W. Townsend

Hon. W. Townsend M.C.

Washington D.C.

July 20, 1873

Wants to know
the total annual
domestic production
of gold & silver.

Rec July 21/73

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 23 Jan. 1873

Hon. James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

We are in need of the old Nickel Cent to make the 5-cent metal, & I suggest that you had better make a requisition on the Treasurer for some 5 to 10,000 dollars worth, as was done before.

We shall be obliged to make only two melts per day, because the coiner cannot supply clippings fast enough, on acct. of the heavy gold & silver business.

Respectfully yrs
J. H. Booth

m & R.

Jas C Booth
MAR

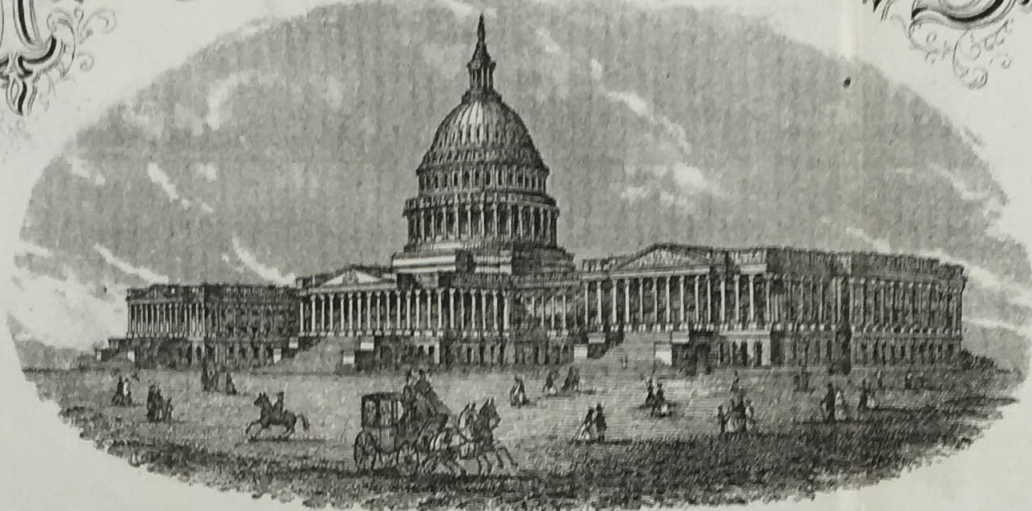
Jan'y 23. 1873

Wants \$5,000 @ \$10,000,
old nickel cents to
be melted.

Jan'y 23/73. Read and
approved, and ten thousand
dollar worth of nickel cents
ordered to be delivered by Treasurer
to Mr. R. R. R. J. P. Dir

Rec Jan 23/73

Forty-second Congress U.S.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington D.C. Jan 24th 1873

Hon. James Pollock
Director of the Mint

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the
22nd inst is received

For the information therein
contained I am much obliged.

Yours truly

W. Townsend

Hon. W. Townsend M.C.

Washington D.C.

Jan'y 24. 1873

Returns thanks for
information as to the do-
-mestic production of
the precious metals.

Department of State,

Washington, Jan'y 23, 1873.

To the

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Penna.

Sir:

I will thank you to cause a gold medal to be struck from the same design in your possession to be inscribed as follows;

Presented by the President of
the United States to Captain
Adolphe Paillonx of the French
Steamer "Moselle" in acknow-
ledgment of his services in
rescuing the crew of the
American Ship Bennington
of Boston. (Please

Please send your bill with the medal. It will be gratifying to the Department if you will cause the medal to be prepared without delay.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant
Theodore W. Simon
Disbursing Clerk

Theodore W. Dimon,
Acting Clerk
State Department
Washington D.C.
Jan'y 23. 1873

Wants gold medal
prepared for Capt.
Adolphe Pailloux
French Steamer "Moselle",
for carrying out of Am.
Ship "Bennington" of
Boston.

Rec'd Jan'y 24/73

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

No. 1. [DOMESTIC BILL OF LADING.] Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Feb 1873

RECEIVED of Mr. H. C. Hulse Director Clerk
1) one parcel VALUE \$ 201⁰⁰ in loss

For which this Company charges

Marked 3-H. Union, Heph of Idaho.
Washington DC

Which it is mutually agreed is to be forwarded to our Agency nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there delivered to other parties to complete the transportation.

It is part of the consideration of this contract, and it is agreed, that the said Express Company are Forwarders only, and are not to be held liable or responsible for any loss or damage to said property while being conveyed by the Carriers to whom the same may be by said Express Company intrusted, or arising from the dangers of Railroads, Ocean or River Navigation, Steam, Fire in Stores, Depots, or in Transit, Leakage, Breakage, or from any cause whatever, unless, in every case, the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of said Express Company or their servants; nor, in any event, shall the holder hereof demand beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which the article forwarded is hereby valued, unless otherwise herein expressed, or unless specially insured by them, and so specified in this receipt, which insurance shall constitute the limit of the liability of the Adams Express Company. And if the same is intrusted or delivered to any other Express Company or Agent (which said Adams Express Company are hereby authorized to do), such Company or person so selected shall be regarded exclusively as the agent of the shipper or owner, and as such alone liable, and the Adams Express Company shall not be, in any event, responsible for the negligence or non-performance of any such Company or person, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained, shall extend to and inure to the benefit of each and every Company or person to whom the Adams Express Company may intrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability therefor of such other Company or person. In no event shall the Adams Express Company be liable for any loss or damage, unless the claim therefor shall be presented to them in writing at this office, within thirty days after this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed. All articles of Glass or contained in Glass, or any of a fragile nature, will be taken at Shipper's risk only, and the shipper agrees that the Company shall not be held responsible for any injury by breakage or otherwise, nor for damage to goods not properly packed and secured for transportation. It is further agreed, that said Company shall not, in any event, be liable for any loss, damage, or detention caused by the acts of God, Civil or Military Authority, or by Rebellion, Piracy, Insurrection, or Riot, or the dangers incident to a time of war, or by any riotous or armed assemblage. If any sum of money, besides the charge for transportation, is to be collected from the consignee on delivery of the above-described property, and the same is not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, the shipper agrees that this Company may return said property to him at the expiration of that time, subject to the conditions of this receipt, and that he will pay the charges for transportation both ways, and that the liability of this Company for such property while in its possession for the purpose of making such collection, shall be that of Warehousemen only.

For the Company,

FREIGHT,

For loss

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24 1873

Sir:

The New York Assay Office was charged with falling off in weight and fineness of its deposits of Silver ~~during~~ the month of September last, as follows:

On Dep. for Dollars \$8.84

" Small Silver 53.52

The deductions on the deposits of the Assay Office for Silver Dollars for October, November & December last amounted to the sum of \$195.75

Additions for overweight, same time — 7.57

Bal

188.18

Deductions on deposits for small silver

during months of Oct. " Nov. " & Dec. " 1872 — \$136.61

Additions for overweight same time — — — 22.55

Bal —

\$114.06

Recapitulation —

U.S. Assay Office Dr.

To falling off in deposits of Silver for Dollars

204.59

Or By overweight of deposits for Dollars

7.57

Bal —

197.02

U.S. Assay Office Dr.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24 1873

Sir:

The New York Assay Office was charged with falling off in weight and fineness of its deposits of Silver during the month of September last, as follows:

On Dep. for Dollars \$8.84

" Small Silver 53.52

The deductions on the deposits of the Assay Office for Silver Dollars for October, November & December last amounted to the sum of \$195.75

Additions for overweight, same time - 7.57

Bal

188.18

Deductions on deposits for small silver

during months of Oct. Nov. & Dec. 1872 - \$136.61

Additions for overweight same time - 22.55

Bal

\$114.06

Recapitulation -

U.S. Assay Office Dr.

To falling off in deposits of Silver for Dollars

204.59

Cr. By overweight of deposits for Dollars

7.57

Bal

197.02

U.S. Assay Office Dr.

To falling off in deposits for small coin - \$180.13

Cr. By overweight of deposits

22.55

Bal

\$157.58

Respectfully Yours

W. H. Ebb

Cash for Treas.

Hon. James Pollock
Director Mint U.S.

Madisonville
Ky Co Pa

Jun 25/73

Misses Ex your
W J Fallock

Dear Sir

Will you oblige me to send
me the rules & regulations
of the N. S. Minut
in regard to testing &
Assaying minerals of Pa
as I have some ores which
I expect to have Assayed.
I have made a machine
by which I can tell when
I am over a vein of mineral
& what kind & will attract
to it from 4 to 1 mile & will
when fully introduced a stone
is in the mould
Respectfully yours
Philip Gallender

27/4 1873

I was directed to you
by E. R. Mills cashier of
National Bank of
Scranton Pa. P. O.

beginning time for
anything animal
specimens. —

Jan 25. 1873

(Signed J. W.)

W. A. M. M. M.

Philip Allen

Corydon Wayne County Iowa

Dear Sir

I address you for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any gold dust nuggets or bullion deposited in the mint for the purpose of having it coined, or whether any coin was left on deposit by Joseph H. Shron on or about the years of 1857 or 1858.

If there was I wish to know who drew it out. I write this in behalf of his wife and you will confer a favor which will be duly appreciated by giving said information.

Respectfully Yours

Thos J Davis

Thos. J. Davis

Corydon Iowa

Jan. - 1873

Inquires for gold
deposited by Jos. H.
Schron

Rec'd & Ans'd

Jan. 27/73 -

All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to.

Treasury Department,

January 27th, 1873.

Sir:

The Official Bond of Wm. E. DuBois,
as Assayer of the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia,
Penna., having been approved, I enclose
herewith a commission which you
will please deliver to him.

I am, very respectfully,
Geo. S. Bennett
Secretary.

James Pollock, Esq.,
Director, U.S. Mint,
Phila., Penna.

Secy Treasury
(Boutwell)

Jan'y 27. 1873

Enclosing Commis-
sion of Wm E. DuRoi,
Assayer of the Mint.

Rec'd Jan'y 29/73

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't,
NEW YORK.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
H. PALMER, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

Dated *New York* *Jan 28* 1873

Received at *1257*

To *James Pollock*

Director

U S Mint

*Send all the dimes
you possibly can by
Friday thirty first &
state how much answer*

*Thos C Acton
Supt*

Wpd

12.000

☒ This Message just received at the Office of the
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

S. E. cor. Ninth and Chestnut Sts.,

Where any reply should be sent.

Direct Wires.

Telegram.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, January 28 1873.

Thomas C. Acton Esq
Supt. N. York Assay Office

Your telegram recd,
Will send you by Friday next at
least \$12000, in diamonds.

Jas Pollock
Director

N. Y. Assg Office
Jan'y 28. 1873

Wants all the dimes
they can get by kindg,
31st inst.

Rec^d Jan'y 28/73

OFFICE OF

Torinus, Staples & Co.

DEALERS IN

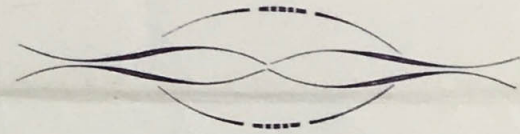
GENERAL

Merchandise,

—AND—

Pine Saw Logs.

L. E. TORINUS.
I. E. STAPLES.
W. G. BRONSON.



Stillwater, Minn. July 29th 1872

W. D. Mint

Philadelphia Pa

Enclosed I hand you
some specimens of ore that I would like
to have assayed. Please let me know as
soon as convenient what it proves to be.
I also hand you 2⁰⁰ which I hope will
pay for your trouble. An early reply
will be very much obliged.

Yours Very Truly
L. E. Torinus

L. E. Torxius
Stillwater

Minnesota

Jan'y 29. 1873

Sends specimen
of no 3 to be analyzed.

Rec Feb. 3. 1873

Department of Justice,

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1873.

Sir: I transmit herewith for your examination and Certificate of approval, if the same is to your satisfaction as provided by the 3rd Section of the Act of March 3, 1863, (17 Stats 770) the Official Bond of Ganney A. Stetson, as Coiner of the U.S. Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada.

Please return the same together with the affidavits (five in number) which accompany it.

Very Respectfully,

Hon James Pollock E. B. Banfield
Director of the Mint. Solicitor of the Treasury.
Philadelphia Pa.

Solicitor of the Treasury
(Banfield)

Jan'y 20. 1873

Enclosing for approval,
Official Bond of
Chauncy N. Noteware
Corner Forsyth & Mint

Rec^d Jan'y 30/73

George H. Bissell & Co.

Bankers,

Petroleum Centre, Pa. Jan 29 1873

W. H. Cobb

Esq. Cashier

Philada

Sir

Yrs of 27th inst recd.

Contents noted.

In regard to \$5. Nickel retained
would say at that time we went "short" on
nickels, and retained \$5. of the same date, they
are all gone at present writing

Yrs Resp
Jas Deshler

Geo. H. Russell & Co.
Petroleum Centre

Pa

Jan'y 29. 1873

In reference to H.S.
Indkls retained per a
lt returned.

Rec'd Jan'y 31/73

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1873/JANUARY

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1873 / FEBRUARY

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 26 Feb. 1873

Dear Sir,

The ore brought by a M^r Thomas did contain the rate specified viz. about \$1440 = of gold & silver per ton, but I told M^r Thomas at the time that somebody had deceived him and that the ore never came from Luzerne Co. but most likely from Colorado or Nevada. He declared that he obtained it from Luzerne. There is sufficient reason to believe that M^r Thomas has not been deceived, but that he has been trying to deceive others.

Respectfully yours
J. H. Booth

M^r E. S. Garrett
Sheridan
Penn^a

Jas. R. Booth
M. & R.

Feby 26. 1873

In reply to E. S.
Garrett's letter of 25th
inst, asking information
in regard to ore said
^{to be} found on the land
of Mr. Thomas, Luzerne
Co

Sheridan Feby 25th 1873

Gentlemen

I respectfully beg to ask a few words relative to a man named Thomas residing in Luzerne^{co}. I have noticed in a Philada paper that the said Mr Thomas had found mineral on his land which he had analyzed at your place and in proportion yielded \$440. to the ton in Gold & Silver. The reason I write to you is whether there is a word of truth about it.

As I have purchased 584. Acres in the same vicinity. Please let me know at your earliest convenience by so doing you will much oblige.

Yours Reply

E. S. Garrett

Sheridan

Lebanon co

Pa

I believe this was the specimen assayed by Messrs Booth & Garrett, said to be from Luzerne co., but which Mr Booth believed to have the character of Colorado ore.

DeBos.

E. S. Garrett

Sheridan Pa.

Feby 25/73

Asking information in
regard to ore said
to have been found on
Mr. Thomas's land
in Luzerne Co.

Enclosure

J. R. Booth M.D.

Recd Feby 26. 1873.



BLANK No. 1.

Opposition Line! Prices Reduced!

Franklin Telegraph Co.

Lines East, West, North & South.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon.

J. W. BROWN, Pres.

J. G. SMITH, Supt.

U.S. Message Feb 27 1873
By Telegraph from N.Y. City
To James Calloct
Direct U.S. Mint

The Bullion interest in N.Y.
is suffering severely for want
of silver Dollars and all you
can by Saturday March first
Fifty thousand Dollars if
possible and as much more
on Monday following

32 pay Tho C. Axtor
Superintendent

This message has just been received at the office.

NEW BUILDING

HAUDOE & SON, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, BOSTON.

N.E. COR. 3RD & CHESTNUT STS.

N. Y. Assay Office
(Action)

Feb'y 7. 1873

The rules of this Company require that all messages received
for transmission shall be written on the message blanks of the
Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon.

J. G. SMITH, Secy.

J. W. BROWN, Pres.

BLANK No. 1.

W
J. G. SMITH

Want \$50,000.
Silver dollar, Sat-
-urday, & as many
more, on Monday.

This message has just been received at the office.

Rec'd Feb 27/73

Belleville Feb'y 27th 73
Hon James Pollock
Philadda

Dr Sir

I take the
liberty of writing You this
day to ask You if You
will be kind enough to
find out for me & give
me some idea of the value
of sample of gold soil
to the Mint by W Morris
of Mulberburg in April 1872 as
per Letter of J R Ackfeldt
assayer of April 17th 1872
If You would be kind enough
to give me the above information
I would be under
many obligations
Respy Yours etc Sumner Joe Develing

Jos Devlin

Bellefonte
Pa

Feb'y 27. 1873

Engels about a
Report on a mineral
specimen of the
Eckfeldts

Rec'd Feb 27 1873

S
N

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., February 26th, 1873.

Sir:

The Coinage Act of 1873, will take effect, on the first day of April next, and it is desirable that the Instructions for the transaction of business at the Mints and Assay Offices, under the new law, be prepared as soon as practicable.

You are requested to transmit to the Department at your earliest convenience, a detailed statement of the tariff of charges on bullion now in force at your institution; and make such suggestions as you may deem proper relative to any modifications necessary in order to comply with the provisions of the new law requiring the charges to equal but

not exceed the actual expenses of each operation. You will, also estimate the expense of converting Standard Silver bullion into trade dollars, in order that the charge therefor may be embraced in the new tariff.

Section 22 permits the removal of base metals from bullion in deposit melting, and Sec 25, authorizes charges to be imposed for melting and refining bullion which is below standard.

A charge will therefore be made for deposit melting on all bullion below standard, also, for refining such bullion whether the operation be conducted in deposit melting or after the bullion has been changed to the Melter & Refiner. A proper distinction will be made between Gold, Silver and mixed bullion, and the charges fixed at rates sufficient to reimburse the Treasury

for all expenses incurred by it to bring the
bullion to fine or standard metal. The
Assay of deposits for coin or fine and stand-
ard bars, will be without charge, as heretofore,
but in the case of deposits for unparted
bars the assay will be a subject of charge.

In estimating the charges to be made
for melting and refining, in deposit melting,
the amount of bullion recoverable from the
residuum fluxes and sweeps must be deduct-
ed from the total estimated expense & the
charges made to equal the resulting sum.

In all cases where bullion is of a
character requiring the removal of base
metals before its value can be ascertained,
the unavoidable loss of precious metals in
the operation for that purpose, will necessarily
and properly fall on the depositor; and
the Treasury, will, in the case of such

bullion, be reimbursed for the expenses of both melting and refining, by the charges to be imposed therefor. This course, will, however, render necessary a modification of the recent regulations authorizing deductions in favor of the Government to be made in certain cases.

You will please consider the subject fully in view of the provisions of the new law and inform the Department of the results attained in operating on bullion under the regulations referred to, and suggest such modifications as in your opinion will simplify the matter and protect alike the interests of the Government and depositors.

It is desirable that the refining of bullion containing base metals of character or proportion rendering it unsuitable

to be credited to the depositor without deduction for loss in refining, should be done as far as practicable, in connection with deposit melting, and this for the reason that the 25th Section of the new law requires the ordinary wastage incident to the operations of bringing bullion to fine or standard condition, to be included in the estimate of charges to be paid by the depositor.

Very Respectfully,

Geo. S. Smith,
Secretary.

To the,

Director U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia,
Pa.

Sec'y Treasury
(Boutwell)

Requests in-
structions & schedule
of charges to be
prepared to put the
new Mint Law in
operation.

Rec Feb 27. 1873

R. D. VROOM,

Manufacturer of

French Adjustable Toilet Mirrors,

CHEVAL GLASSES for TAILORS, MILLINERS, &c.

89 Liberty Street,

New York,

Feb 24 1873

Sir,

Having heard that
you have an old Sat.
Safety Check Punch that
you don't use, if you
wish to sell it, I will
give you \$20.00 for it,
if sent to me by Express

Yours &c.
R. D. Vroom
R.

R. D. Vroom

New York

Referred to Treasurer.

The stamp is dead
stock, and of no use to
this office. Original cost

\$50 — ~~W. H. C.~~
Carb.

3/7/73

Wants to buy an
old Safety Check
machine

Recd Feb. 25/73

United States Assay Office,

New York, Feb. 21 1873

Mr. James Pollock,

Director of the Mint.

Dear Sir

Has there been
any publication of the pamphlet
entitled "The Laws relating to the Mint
of the U. S. and its Branches" later than
1867? If so, I would esteem it a
favor if you would send me a few
copies for the use of this Office.

Very Truly Yours,

Thos. L. Netter
Superintendent

N. Y. Assay Office
Feb'y 21, 1873

Is there any later
edition of the Mint
Law than 1867.

Rec'd Feb 22/73

All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., February 20, 1873.

Sir:

Your letter of the 18th inst., addressed to Hon. John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, has been referred to this office, and in accordance with the request therein I have this day mailed to your address copies of the report on "Mineral Mining" in the United States, for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

Very respectfully

L. P. Hartney
Asst. Secretary

Hon. James Pollock,
Director, U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
Pa.

Asst Secy Treasury
(Hartley)

Feb'y 20. 1873

Sends Raymonds
Reports on Mining
Statistics.

Rec'd Feb. 24/73

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that many persons holding civil office by appointment from him, or otherwise, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, while holding such Federal positions, accept offices under the authority of the States and Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations, under the charters and ordinances of such corporations, thereby assuming the duties of the State, Territorial, or municipal office at the same time that they are charged with the duties of the civil office held under Federal authority:

And whereas it is believed that, with few exceptions, the holding of two such offices by the same person is incompatible with a due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office; that it frequently gives rise to great inconvenience, and often results in detriment to the public service; and, moreover, is not in harmony with the genius of the Government:

In view of the premises, therefore, the President has deemed it proper thus and hereby to give public notice that, from and after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, (except as herein specified,) persons holding any Federal civil office by appointment under the Constitution and laws of the United States will be expected, while holding such office, not to accept or hold any office under any State or Territorial government, or under the charter or ordinances of any municipal corporation; and further, that the acceptance or continued holding of any such State, Territorial, or municipal office, whether elective or by appointment, by any person holding civil office, as aforesaid, under the Government of the United States, other than judicial offices under the Constitution of the United States, will be deemed a vacation of the Federal office held by such person, and will be taken to be, and will be treated as a resignation by such Federal officer of his commission or appointment in the service of the United States.

The offices of justices of the peace, of notaries public, and of commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds, of bail, or to administer oaths, shall not be deemed within the purview of this order, and are excepted from its operation, and may be held by Federal officers.

The appointment of deputy marshal of the United States may be conferred upon sheriffs or deputy sheriffs. And deputy postmasters, the emoluments of whose office do not exceed six hundred dollars per annum, are also excepted from the operations of this order, and may accept and hold appointments under State, Territorial, or municipal authority, provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as postmaster. Heads of departments and other officers of the Government who have the appointment of subordinate officers are required to take notice of this order, and to see to the enforcement of its provisions and terms within the sphere of their respective departments or offices, and as relates to the several persons holding appointments under them respectively.

By order of the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *January 17, 1873.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, *January 28, 1873.*

Inquiries having been made from various quarters as to the application of the Executive Order, issued on the 17th January, relating to the holding of State or municipal offices by persons holding civil offices under the Federal Government, the President directs the following reply to be made:

It has been asked whether the order prohibits a Federal officer from holding also the office of an alderman or of a common councilman in a city, or of a town councilman of a town or village, or of appoint-

ments under city, town, or village governments. By some it has been suggested that there may be distinction made in case the office be with, or without salary or compensation. The city or town offices of the description referred to, by whatever names they may be locally known, whether held by election or by appointment, and whether with or without salary or compensation, are of the class which the Executive Order intends not to be held by persons holding Federal offices.

It has been asked whether the order prohibits Federal officers from holding positions on boards of education, school committees, public libraries, religious or eleemosynary institutions incorporated or established or sustained by State or municipal authority. Positions and service on such boards or committees, and professorships in colleges, are not regarded as "offices" within the contemplation of the Executive Order, but as employments or service in which all good citizens may be engaged without incompatibility, and in many cases without necessary interference with any position which they may hold under the Federal Government. Officers of the Federal Government may, therefore, engage in such service, provided the attention required by such employment does not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of the duties of their office under the Federal Government. The head of the department under whom the Federal office is held will, in all cases, be the sole judge whether or not the employment does thus interfere.

The question has also been asked with regard to officers of the State Militia. Congress having exercised the power conferred by the Constitution to provide for organizing the Militia, which is liable to be called forth to be employed in the service of the United States, and is thus, in some sense, under the control of the General Government, and is, moreover, of the greatest value to the public, the Executive Order of 17th January is not considered as prohibiting Federal officers from being officers of the Militia in the States and Territories.

It has been asked whether the order prohibits persons holding office under the Federal Government being members of local or municipal fire departments; also, whether it applies to mechanics employed by the day in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards, &c., of the United States. Unpaid service in local or municipal fire departments is not regarded as an office within the intent of the Executive Order, and may be performed by Federal officers, provided it does not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of the duties of the Federal office, of which the Head of the Department under which the office is held will, in each case, be the judge. Employment by the day as mechanics or laborers in the armories, arsenals, navy yards, &c., does not constitute an office of any kind, and those thus employed are not within the contemplation of the Executive Order. Master-workmen, and others who hold appointments from the Government, or from any Department, whether for a fixed time or at the pleasure of the appointing power, are embraced within the operation of the Order.

By order of the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

*Executive Order.
prohibiting U.S.
officers from holding
any State or municipal
offices.*

*Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
Jan'y 17, 1873*

Rec'd Feb 25/73

Treasury Department.

S
R

February 20th 1873

Hon. James F. Tollock,

Director of the Mint,

Philadelphia, Pa.,

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 8th inst relative to a design for the medal for Geo. F. Robinson, I enclose herewith a sketch suggesting a design, which I think appropriate.

I also enclose some photographs of Mr. Robinson for use in making his portrait on the Reverse. The sketch approved is by Mr. G. Y. Caffin of this Department.

Very respectfully,

Geo. S. Brett,
Secretary.

From

Secretary of the Treasury
Inclosing design for
a gold medal to Geo.
F. Robinson for Saving
life of Wm A. Seward April
24/65

July 20. 1873

29
Recd July 21/73.

(copy)

Treasury Department
February 20th 1873

Hon James Pollock
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia Pa

Sir

Referring to your letter of the 8th inst, relative to a design for the medal for Geo. F. Robinson, I enclose herewith a sketch suggesting a design which I think appropriate.

I also enclose some photographs of Mr Robinson for use in making his portrait on the Reverse. The sketch approved is by Mr. G. J. Coffin of this Department.

Very Respectfully
(signed) Geo. J. Boutwell
Secretary

Feb 20. 1873

From
Sey Boutwell
enclosing design for
Seward Assassination
Medal to Robinson.

(Copy)

Rec'd Feb 24/73.

Treasury Department,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

Washington, *Feb'y 20*, 18*73*.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 17th inst. and I take pleasure in informing you that the reports of Mr Raymond will soon be forwarded to your address.

Very respectfully

Hon. James Pollock,

J. May

Director of the Mint.

Comptroller.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon John Jay Kuss
Comptroller of the Treasury
Washington D.C.
Feb'y 20. 1873

Will send Prof.
Raymond's Mining
Reports soon.

Rec'd Feb. 21/73

All Official Letters to this Office must be addressed to the "First Auditor of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from this Office the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

R. A.

Treasury Department,

First Auditor's Office,

Feby 20, 1873.

Sir;

Your Medal account from July 1st to December 31st 1872 has been audited and transmitted to the First Comptroller of the Treasury for his action thereon.

Your account for the third quarter 1872 was found in the Secretary's Office.

Very Respectfully
Wm. McKim
Auditor

Hon James Pollock
Director Mint
Philadelphia
Pa

Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
Feby 20th 1873

Medal account from
July 1st to December 31st
1872, Audited and
forwarded to Comptroller.

Account for Third
quarter 1872 found in
the Secretary's Office

Rec^d Feby 21, 1873

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Feby 18th 1873

Sir:

Your letter of the 17th inst asking me to transmit to your office my Medal Account for the Third Quarter of 1872, has been received.

In reply I say that on the 10th day of October 1872 I prepared and transmitted to the Hon Geo. S. Boutwell Secy of the Treasury, my Medal Account for the Third Quarter of 1872, with all the vouchers, showing a balance in my hands of \$527.10.

I will further say that I have regularly and without fail transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a full Medal account with vouchers, for every Quarter since my connection with the Mint. The fault is not here.

H. K. Lerner Esq
Act First Auditor
Treasury Dept. Washington

Yours Respectfully,
J. A. Pollock
Director

All Official Letters to this Office must be addressed to the "First Auditor of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from this Office the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

R.C.P.

Treasury Department,

First Auditor's Office,

Feby 17, 1873.

Sir;

You are requested to render and
transmit to this Office your Medal
account for the Third Quarter 1872

Very Respectfully

H. C. Lender

Acting Auditor

Hon James Pollock
Director Mints
Philadelphia
Pa

First Audited Treasury

Feb'y 17. 1873

Wants medal for
for 3rd yr. of ~~1872~~
1872

Rec^d - 8th. 18/73

Custom House, Cape Vincent, N. Y.,

Collector's Office, February 15th, 1873.

Sir.

We have in this office a small quantity of gold coin, which has been rejected by Asst Treasurer at New York as "short weight".

I would respectfully ask, if the same be sent to you by Express, could you send, ^{Sold} ~~off~~ on Asst Treasurer at New York for its value.

Yours Respectfully

Hon James Pollock.
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
Pa

Sidney Cooper,
Off^r of Customs.

Sidney Cooper, Esq
Col. of Customs
Cape Vincent
N.Y.

Feb 15. 1873

Enquires about
re coinage of some
some "short weight"
coins.

Rec^d Feb 17/73

Gust. Allman
Dr types
Peterburg
Huntington Co.
Pa
Feb'y 15. 1873

Send minimal
specimen for analysis,
& \$10. —

Rec'd Feb 17/73

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Joliet, Ill.,

July 14th 1873US Mint
Phila^a

Dear Sir:

I enclose for collection and
 June 22nd I sent
 you \$200 with an order for
 \$150 in 5¢ and 50 in 1¢ coins
 I have rec^d but \$150 from you
 Why not send the other fifty dollars
 Yours Truly
 F W Woodruff

Mistake in entry
 Will send balance to day

First Nat Bank
of Joliet
F. H. Woodruff- Ill

Feb 14/73

Asks after bare coins
ordered

Re Feb 17. 1873

Insured by ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

for

to

only.

For the Company,

Insurance, \$

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

\$1000000

New York,

Aug 10 1873

Received

from

Asst Treasurer of!

Chas William Allen Good

Sealed and said to contain

Addressed

Wm Munt Philadelphia P.

Upon the special acceptance and agreement that this Company is to forward the same to its agent nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there to deliver the same to other parties to complete the transportation—such delivery to terminate all liability of this Company for such package; and also, that this Company are not to be liable in any manner, or to any extent for any loss, damage or detention of such package, or of its contents, or of any portion thereof, occasioned by the acts of God, or by any person or persons acting or claiming to act in any military or other capacity in hostility to the government of the United States, or occasioned by civil or military authority, or by the acts of any armed or other mob or riotous assemblage, piracy or the dangers incident to a time of war, nor when occasioned by the dangers of railroad transportation, or ocean or river navigation, or by fire or steam, unless specially insured by this Company and so specified in this receipt. In no event is this Company to be liable for a greater sum than that above mentioned, nor shall it be liable for any such loss unless the claim therefor shall be made in writing, at this office, within thirty days from this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained shall extend to, and ensure to the benefit of each and every Company, or person, to whom the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY may entrust or deliver the above described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability thereof of such other Company or person.

For the Company

Freight,

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York,

July 13, 1873.

Sir

I have this day forwarded to
you for recoinage \$100,000. in gold
dollars, and inclose Adams Express Co's
receipt for same.

Very respectfully,

Wm. McKim
Asst. M. U. S.

James Pollock, Esq
Director U. S. Mint.

Philadelphia Pa

Thos. Hillhouse
Asst Treas U.S.
New York

Feb 13. 1873

Sends by express
\$1,000,000. in gold
dollars, for coinage

Rec^d Feb 14/73

Ninth Census
of the
United States.

Department of the Interior,
CENSUS OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., *Feb* 13th, 1875.

Sir:

It affords me pleasure to mail to your address, as below, a copy of the Statistics of POPULATION at the Ninth Census of the United States.

Have the goodness to fill and sign the accompanying acknowledgment of receipt, and return the same to this Office at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Francis A. Walker.

) Superintendent of Census.

Hon. Jas Pollock, LL.D.
Director of the U.S. Mint
Phila

Francis A. Walker, &
Supt Census
Washington D.C.
Feb'y 13. 1873

And Statistics of
Population of
9th Census.

Rec Feb. 14/73

Waynesburg February 13/73

To the Superintendent of the
W. S. Mint

Dr Sir I have this day,
Ship, by the Adams Express, Co.
this day one Bot of Minerals
wich I think that there is
some valuable metals of some
kind in the Sample I send
you by Express if it Proves
so the quantity of quartz is in
large quantity in this County
you will please to Essay it
and send a report of the
same to me as soon as you
give it a fair trial

you will direct your
letter to Thomas Bradley
Greene Co Pa

your Truly

Thomas Bradley

From

Thomas Bradley

Waynesburg

Green Co Pa

Enclosing specimens
of ore for analysis
th July 13/73.

July 18/73 Repted Carbonate
of lime, with a coating of bog
iron ore
J

New Orleans La
February 13, 1873,

Sir
Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

Will you
please enclose a \$1.00
gold coin of the issue
of "1873" of the same
model as the one I send
you —

Very Respectfully,
J. H. Taylor
~~Care of the U.S. Mint~~
~~N. O. La.~~

No. 157 1st Street
N. O. La

J. H. Taylor
New Orleans La
Feby 13. 1873

Enclosing a gold
dollar to be exchanged
for me of 1873.

Rec^d Feb 18/73.

(Copy)

United States Assay Office

Superintendent's Office, Boise City I.T.

February 12th. 1873

Hon. R. W. T aylor,

First Comptroller.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult.

Enclosed please find bills of G. W. Twitchell, and vouchers of the Assayer, corrected as desired; also corrected abstracts of "Journal Entries", "Warrants Paid", and "Bullion Account" for 3rd & 4th Quarters, a rectified voucher for "Petty Expenses", and "Account Current", which you are requested to substitute for those sent heretofore.

The entries in the Bullion Account may not prove correct, as I found nothing to go by; all similar institutions having a Bullion Fund, whilst I am directed to return the

Abstract of Journal Entries of Bullion Acct. for 3^d & 4th Qr 1872.

Dec. 31. ✓	Gold & Silver Bullion Acct. ✓		
	To Deposits Acct.		88368 26
	Gold Bullion 4637.1627 ozs	86373 95	
	Silver Bullion 1713.5915 "	1994 31	

Deposits Acct.	To Sundries	88368 26	
	Stamped Bar Acct. for Deposits Paid	88119 35	
	Profit & Loss Acct. for Deductions	248 91	

Stamped Bar Acct.	To Gold ^{ms} & Silver Bullion Acct.	88368 26	
	Bars stamped, being Deposits for 3 ^d & 4 th Qr.	88368 26	

I certify this to be a true copy of the Journal
Entries of Bullion Acct. for 3^d & 4th Quarter 1872.

Al. Walters
Assayer

Abstract of Journal Entries

Bullion Acct.

3^d & 4th Quarter 1872

Treasury Department,
First Comptroller's Office,
February 26th 1873.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

Enclosed please find a paper received from A. Walters, assayer at the U. S. Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho, purporting to be his report of deposits of Bullion at that institution for the 3^d & 4th quarters of 1872; I also enclose a copy of his letter accompanying the same.

It appears from Mr. Walter's letter that he is without any forms of bullion accounts or instructions from your office to guide him in the proper mode of making up his report to the Department.

I would respectfully suggest that Mr. Walters be supplied with necessary forms and

and directions according to the regulations
of the Mint.

Very Respectfully

R. W. Taylor
Comptroller

Har R. W. Taylor
1st Comptroller of the Treasury

Returns defective accounts
of assays Boise City assay
office - & requests that
instructions be sent to
him.

Recd. Feb 27/73

clippings to the depositor.

If necessary, you will oblige me by returning it in the right shape, and I shall at once forward a correct abstract.

The amounts disallowed by your Department were paid by me, because I was under the impression that it was perfectly legitimate for me to do so. The former Supt. contracted for all those articles, had no money left to pay for them, and went to Salt Lake City without settling the bills; and as they were to my personal knowledge correct. I did not hesitate to pay them when presented.

I am not long enough in the Government service to know the correct way of recovering amounts not legally expended, and would therefore be obliged for such information as you may be willing to give.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) A. Walters.
Assayer

Stillwater Minn
Feb 12th 1873

James Pollock Esq.
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Minn

Mr. Sir

Enclosed I hand
you three (\$3) Dollars for balance of expenses
on assaying the specimens of ore I sent you
some time since. With thanks for your
prompt attention & communication I remain

Very Truly Yours
L. C. Durand

Received the above three Dollars

W. E. DuBois

Assayer

Feb. 17. 1873

L. E. Forinns, &
Still Water
Minnesota
Feb, 12. 1873

Enclosing \$3. bal for
assaying mineral
specimen.

[Recd of Assayer N.E.
DuBois, enclosed inside]

Rec^d Oct. 17/73

Clinton National Bank

Western Bank Depository & Exchange

Clinton, Iowa, Feb. 1st 1863

James Pollock Esq. Director
Philadelphia Pa.

Dear Sir

Can I obtain
through you, at a reasonable
premium, an Austrian quadruple
or quintuple ducat?

Very respectfully &c.

J. C. Weston

They cannot be had except by sending to
Austria. By enclosing a draft on London
say for £ 2 gold, addressed to the U. S.
Consul at Vienna, he will no doubt
attend to your request.

J. C. Weston, &
Clinton Iowa

Feb'y 12. 1873

Wants Austrian
quadruple or
quintuple. ducat

Rec^d Feb 20/73

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York,

Feb 11th, 1873

Sir

I have this day forwarded to
you for recoinage \$1000,000. in gold
dollars, and inclose Adams Express
Co's receipt for same.

Very respectfully,

Wm. M. McKim
Wm. M. McKim

Wm. M. McKim
Inspector U. S. Mint
Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Killbuck
Asst Treas, US
New York
Feby 11, 1873

Forward by
Expres \$1,000,000.
in gold Dollars
for re coinage

Rec Feb 12/73

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Feb 14 1873

Hon James Pollock.

Sir

In replying to Mr Smith's letter asking for an approximate estimate of the cost of dies for two Medals of different sizes, I would observe that not yet having seen how simple or elaborate the Devices of the reverse may be my estimate must be liable to correction.

I would suppose, that such a Portrait and reverse, done as he stipulates "in the highest style of Art," on two pairs of different sized dies for large and smaller Medals, would cost \$400.

The Oil painting spoken of would be an unnecessary expense, as far as this Medal is concerned, as I would require only such photograph as the painter would require

Respect^{ly} Yours Wm Barber

Hon: James Pollock
Director of the U.S. Mint

Buffalo Feb 11. 1873.

Dear Sir,

A fund of upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars has been established in this City and placed under the management and control of the City Authorities, known as "The Jesse Ketchum Memorial Fund" for the purpose of procuring and awarding annually to the meritorious Scholars of the Public Schools of the City, Gold and Silver medals and other suitable prizes for good conduct and Scholarship. I am Secretary of the Board of Trustees of this Fund, and am instructed by the Board to correspond with you for the purpose of procuring the necessary dies to be executed and the medals to be struck at the mint. The deed of Trust contains the following provisions, which are obligatory upon the Board of Trustees. "These medals shall be made of standard gold or silver of the same fineness and purity as gold and silver coins of the United States, and weigh not less than the double Eagle, to wit, 516 grains each. All of said medals shall be struck in honor of the late Jesse Ketchum, and bear on their obverse his name and portrait, and the year of his birth and death, together with such other devices, legends and inscriptions on their obverse and reverse as said Trustees shall direct. They shall be made and finished in the highest style of art, and those of each class or kind numbered successively."

The Trustees have determined to establish two classes of

Gold medals, and two of Silver medals, and that three medals of each class, (in all twelve medals) be made the prizes for the current year. Three of the Gold medals are to be of the first class, and to weigh as near as may be 1032 grains each, and the other three Gold medals are to be of the second class, and to weigh as near as may be 516 grains each. Three of the Silver medals in like manner are to be of the first class and weigh 1032 grains, and the other three Silver medals are to be of the second class and to weigh 516 grains each. As you have seen by the clause above quoted from the deed of Trust, each of said medals is to bear on its obverse the name & portrait of the late Jesse Ketchum (an honored Citizen of Buffalo, and fast friend of its public Schools, now deceased) and the year of his birth and death with such other devices, legends and inscriptions on their obverse and reverse as the Trustees shall direct. The Trustees have procured a profile portrait of Mr. Ketchum, in oil, of life size to be executed by a skilful Artist, for the use of your Engraver in preparing dies. They have also nearly completed the other devices and inscriptions for the medals.

The Devices and inscriptions upon the first class gold medals, and the first class silver medals will be identical, as will also be those upon the second class gold and silver medals, and as the two first class medals will be of equal size and the two second class medals of equal size, but two dies will be

required. They desire to have the medals ready about the first of June next. We are prepared immediately upon hearing from you, to send you the portrait, and the designs and inscriptions for the medals. Your Engraver will be at liberty to procure at the expense of the Trustees any drawings or photographs of the portrait or designs which he may require.

The Trustees are also prepared to make any advance or deposit of money which under the Rules of the Mint or otherwise you may demand. I wish to be advised by you without delay, how soon the dies can be executed, and what further action and information on the part of the Trustees you will require, besides sending you the portrait referred to, with the devices and inscriptions which are to be borne on the medals, and for any other instructions you will kindly give me in this business, and an approximate estimate of the cost of the dies.

The Engraver of the Mint ^{20. 73 Bartholomew} may remember that I called on him at the Mint and obtained certain information from him on this subject in August 1871. Circumstances have prevented the Trustees from obtaining these medals as soon as they then intended.

Your early reply will greatly oblige

Your obed^t servant.

James M. Smith Esq
Board of Trustees of Jesse Ketchum Mem. Fund

James M Smith
Secy Ketchum Fund
Buffalo
N.Y.

Feb 11. 1873

Wants Estimates for
dies for gold & silver
School Medals.

[Letter of Eugene
Barber, enclosed herein.]

Rec^d Feb. 14/73

BAILEY & Co.
JEWELERS,
Chestnut & Twelfth Sts.

Philadelphia, Feby 10th 1875

Memorandum Concerning
"Shipwreck Medals"

The Medal were ordered by

J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General
U. S. Army

April 17. 1868 we paid U. S. Mint \$1057⁰⁰
in gold for the three.

June 12/68 sent Two Medals to Genl Barnes

June 13/68 delivered to Capt Souffer
the Medal intended for him —

Bailey & Co

Bailey & Co
Philad^a

Feby 10/73

In relation to Medal
for widow of Captain
Low, she claiming
not to have received
it

Rec Feby 10. 1873

Waverly Feb 10th 1873.

U S Mint.

Gentlemen

As you have no proof Gold
dollars, send me one of both sizes
1 of the small & 1 of the largest size.
Would like one of date 1872 & 1849 if
I can get those that are new & unmutilated
Enclosed ~~are~~ 2 Gold dollars. Your price is
1.25 currency, if there is any difference
will forward same, if you have none of those
unmutilated, send others, ^{years.}
With Respect,

Your Obedt Servant.

Wm S Glendinning

Lock Box 144

Waverly

Long Co

N.Y.

Mr. S. Flendinning
Waverly
NY

Feb'y 10. 1873

Enclosing two gold
dollars for Exchange

Rec^d Feb 11/73

5576. 12
Treasury Department.

Feb'y 8th 1873

Sir:

Prof Fairman Rogers has been designated by the President as Commissioner for the annual assay at the Mint on the 10th inst, and this day duly notified of his appointment, in place of Prof Geo Torrey who declines.

Very Respectfully.

Geo. B. Smith,
Secretary.

Hon. Jas. Pollock
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.
Pa

Sec'y Treasury
(Bartwell)

Feb'y 8. 1873

Prof. Fairman Rogers
appointed Assay Com-
missioner in place of
Reg. Tansy, unable
to attend.

Rec'd Feb 10/73

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 8 Feb. 1873

Hon. James Pollock
Director of the U. S. Mint
Dear Sir,

As you thought we were spending too much for Fire-mitts I was led to investigate the subject. I find that we do not use more than the urgent business of the Mint demands, & that they are made at such a low rate, as can hardly compensate those engaged in it except by a very rigid economy; We pay the same price now as we did years ago, altho the prices of living & of goods generally have doubled.

I made a comparison of the prices paid the women for making Fire-mitts for my department, & those for making the Annealing gloves or mitts for the Chief Coiner. I may remark that ours are at least as good in quality & certainly cost

Price of the last three
sets of Fire-Mitts
made by Mrs H. Hulings

note - The Mitts generally cost a little less
but sometimes more than those below.

Cost of Carpet in 21 pair	7.50
Inside lining, $10\frac{1}{2}$ yds. @ 16¢	1.68
Outer coating 21 yds @ $12\frac{1}{2}$	2.75
Thread & needles about	35
	12.28

Proceeds of sale to Govt	13.65
Cost of Materials	12.28
value of $2\frac{1}{3}$ days work	\$1.37

on the supposition of no loss from materials
bought, accident, &c.

This is at the rate of $58\frac{6}{7}$ cents
per day!

J. C. Booth

24. Feb. 1873

as much, if not more.

I find that a bill was paid Isabella Hornor for 78 pair of annealing mitts yesterday at the rate of \$1⁰⁰ pr. Pair. Ours have been paid for for many years at the rate of 64²/₇ cts. per pair.

The relative account stands thus:

78 pairs @ \$1 ⁰⁰	(C. C.)	\$ 78.00
78 " " 64 ² / ₇ cts.	(M & R)	<u>50.14²/₇</u>
Difference		<u>\$ 27.85⁵/₇</u>

I do not feel any disposition to reduce the price from \$1⁰⁰ to 65²/₇ cts., for I have long thought the latter too low, but I do think it might be reduced to 75 cts. pr. pair, & ours raised to 75 cts. per pair, so as to give a fair profit.

Very truly yours
J. C. Booth

Prof Booth on the
Juni of Juni-Mitts.
Dr.

March 8/73.

March 1/73 considered &
Juni reduced to 88 ct
per Juni by to become &
M. & R. J.

Re^d July 15/73

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Feb 8th 1873

Hon James Pollock
Director U.S. Mint

Sir.

I have read the letter from The Treasury Department. requesting Designs to be made for a Medal commemorative of the good conduct of G S Robinson.. in saving the life of the late Secretary Seward.

Before making any design. may I respectfully request of you to procure for me. from the Department, some idea. of what they wish. as a design. This may be done by a Sketch or outline. (slight as possible.) so that it conveyed to me. the ideas wanted carried out in the Medal, otherwise. if left to myself I might represent the event. too literally. too violently. or too Allegorically, and so give trouble. and cause delay, which an expression of what wanted (however slight) on paper, would prevent

I Am Sir

Respectfully Yours
Wm Barber Engraver

W^m Barber
Engraver N. Y. City

Feb 8, 1873

Request to send
suggestions from the
Treasury Dept as the kind
of design for the Robinson
& Seward Medal.

Rec^d Feb. 8/73

All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to.

JH Treasury Department, *Sr*

Feb 7th, 1873.

Hon. James Pollock,

Director U. S. Mint,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

The second section of the "Joint Resolution for the relief of George F. Robinson, eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers" Approved March 1, 1871.

provides "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be prepared and presented to the said George F. Robinson, a gold

medal with appropriate devices and inscriptions, commemorative of the heroic conduct of the said Robinson, on the fourteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in saving the life of the honorable William H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States;

In compliance with this resolution, you are hereby directed to cause to be prepared a suitable design for the medal referred to, and submit the same for the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and when said design

shall be approved you will cause
to be engraved and transmitted to
said Secretary the medal accompanied
by a bill of the cost, which will be re-
imbursed out of any money in the
Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Very respectfully &c

Geo. S. Bennett

Secretary

Secy Treasury
~~Clk & Insp Genl~~
(Boutwell)

Feb 7. 1873

Requesting preparation
of a gold medal for
presentation to George
P. Robinson for saving
the life of Mr. H. Swain,
April 14. 1865.

Rec Feb 8/73

JMS

3

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., February 7th, 1873.

Sir:

By the act of July 26th 1866. (14 Statutes 365) it is provided that the President shall procure three valuable Gold medals for distribution to Captains Brighton, Loo and Stauffer for the rescue of passengers and crew of the Steam-ship. San Francisco.

The widow of Captain Loo claims never to have received this medal, and the records of this Department do not show that it has ever been struck.

It is presumed that the mint records will show the facts in relation to these medals and I have the honor to request that you will cause an examination to be made and communicate to me the result at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully.

San James Pollock
Director, etc etc
Phila. Pa

M. A. Richardson
Assistant Secretary.

Asst Secy of Treasury
(Richardson)

Feby 7. 1873

Enquiring after a medal
for the widow of Capt
Low - she claiming
not to have received it.

Rec^d Feby 8. 1873

Boston. Tues. Feb. 4th. 1878.

James Pollock. Esq.
Director of the U. S. Mint.
Philadelphia.

Sir.

I have been informed that silver belonging to private parties is received at the Mint for coinage. Presuming my information to be correct I send, by express to-day, a box addressed to you, as Director of the Mint, containing some silver (damaged by the Nov. fire in Boston), which I would like to have coined.

In acknowledging the receipt of the box, will you let me know whether there is any charge for coining the silver.

and, if so, what it is; and
also, when the coin will be
sent me.

I enclose a list of the
articles in the box, though I do not
know that it is necessary.

I should be obliged if,
when you send me the coin, you
would let me know how much
the silver weighed before it was
smelted.

The coin can be sent
to me, by express, Care. David
P. Kimball, Esq. 3 Jay's Building,
87 Washington St. Boston. Mass.

I send you a stamped
envelope with my P. O. address,
and I shall put a duplicate
of this letter inside the box.

I am, Sir,

Yours Resp'y:
Caroline P. Peirce.

List of Articles in Box sent to
the Mint by C. P. Peirce.

Tea-pot.

Sugar-bowl.

Cream-pitcher.

Mug.

A Crumb-scraper.

A Pie-knife.

A Butter-knife.

A Soup-ladle.

A Sugar-ladle.

A Funnel with Colander attached.

10 Forks (large).

13 do (dessert).

13 Spoons (large).

18 do (dessert).

23 do (tea).

6 do (Salt).

1 do (Mustard).

12 Fruit-knives.

2 Napkin-rings.

Miss Caroline P. Peirce
Boston

Feb. 4/73

Sends box of piloes
for coinage

Rec'd

Feb. 6/73.

United States Assay Office,

Boise City, Idaho, February 3^d 1873

Hon. James Pollock
Director of the Mint

Sir,

I have the honor to herewith transmit
statement of the operations of this Office during
the month of January.

Very Respectfully Yours
Allott
Assayer

Boise City Army Office

Feb 3. 1873

Enclosing report of
operations for the
month of January /73

Feb 15/73

Boise City Army Office

All Official Letters to this Office must be addressed to the "First Auditor of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from this Office the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

H.C.S.

Treasury Department,

R.C.P

First Auditor's Office,

February 3, 1873.

Sir

Yours of the 21st ult. enclosing calculations sheets of Gold and Silver Bullion deposited at the U.S. Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho, during the 3rd and 4th quarters 1872, sent you by Mr. Wolters the Assayer, was duly received, as Mr. Wolters has rendered no Bullion Account to this Office, the sheets are herewith respectfully returned, with the request that he be instructed as to the proper forms of rendering said account

Respectfully

Hon James Pollock

Director U.S. Mint

Philadelphia, Pa

W.W. Mahan

Auditor

First Auditor of the Treasury
(Mahan)

Feb'y 3. 1873

Returns Boise City
Calculation Sheets, &
requests them to render
Bulletin &c. —

Rec^d Feb. 4/75

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3rd 1873.

Hon. James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint.
Dear Sir;

In reply to your verbal request I have to state that M. M. V. Davis tendered through me his resignation as Assistant to the Chief Coiner, on the 15th day of July 1872 to take effect on and after the 20th of the same month.

I gave him leave of absence for a few days to make the necessary arrangements for moving to New York.

His house was to be rented, and his furniture sold &c. &c.

His duties were performed
in the meantime by myself.
I have the honor to re-
main

Yours Obedt. Servt
Gordon Browder
" Chief Clerk.

From

A. L. Snowden Esq.
C. Corner stating when
M. B. Davis resigned
as Asst. to C. Corner
& when his connections
actually ceased?
Resigned July 15/72 to take
effect July 20. 1872. &c.

Recd Feb 3. 1873.

U. S. Coast Survey Office.

Washington, 31 Jan^y 1873

Gen: J. Pollock

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Dear Sir,

Having been appointed
on the Annual Assay, I will on
that occasion deliver to you in
person the new balance for
weighing single coins, and the fractions
of ounces, called for by last year's
Assay Commission.

Yours very respectfully

J. E. Hilgner
Asst. Sup. W. & M. Assay

Prop J. E. Higdon
Asst Supt Weights & Measures
Jan'y 31st / 1873.

Will deliver new balance
for weighing single pieces,
& portions of ore, at the
meeting of the Assay Comm.

Recd Feb 1/73

426. Dudley St. Boston Feb 1. 1873.

To the Master of the Mint, Phil.

Dear Sir, One Indian
of the Penobscot Tribe who was long in
the employ of May. G. Scott and a Mr
Belin, on the North Eastern Boundary
Survey, ~~and~~ desires to learn where
either or both of them are. May G. was
employed at the Mint, some 10 years ago.

If you can inform him how he can
communicate with either of those gentlemen
please state it to me by letter and thus
oblige him - whose name is Newell Polis -

Very Respectfully

Allen Putnam

I know nothing about it - DuBois

Ollen Putnam
Boston Mass

Feb'y 1. 1873

Enquires for Maj.
Tolcott, supposed to
have been formerly
of the Mint

Rec^d Feb. 3/73

534
R
Treasury Department.

January 30 1873

Sir,

The following gentlemen have been designated by the President as Commissioners for the annual Assay at the Mint on the 10th proximo, and this day duly notified of their appointment.

- X F. A. P. Barnard. Pres. Columbia College, New York.
- X Prof. John Torrey, U. S. Assay Office. "
- " W. P. Blake. New Haven Canal
- X " F. A. Walker " "
- " Hon. W. R. Linderman Philadelphia.
- " J. G. Fell. Esq. "
- X Hon. Jas. Jay. Knot Comptroller of the Currency
- " J. E. Kilgard. Asst. Sup't. Coast Survey,

(over)

Secy Treasury
(Boutwell)

Jan'y 30. 1873

Announcing appt of
Assay Commissioners.

Recd Feb. 1/73

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1873 / FEBRUARY

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1873 / MARCH

Treasury Department
Washington D. C. March 18. 1873.

General instructions for the
transaction of business at the several
Mints and Assay offices of the United
States under the Coinage Act of
1873, which by its terms takes
effect April 1st 1873.

1 Existing Regulations.

All existing regulations not abrogated by the new coinage act, or modified by the following instructions, will continue in force until further notice.

2 Vacation of the office of Treasurer.

The same forms and regulations hitherto observed on a change in the office of the Treasurer of the Mint, branch mint or Assay office, will apply to the vacation of that office at the Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and

Assay Office at New York, the Treasurer transferring to the Superintendent all the Coin and bullion, books and accounts, and property of the United States, the Superintendent receipting therefor in duplicate. The original receipts will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the duplicates forwarded to the accounting officers of the Treasury with the usual accounts. The official bonds of the Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, and the Assay office at New York, will be immediately increased to \$50,000; and the Superintendent at Philadelphia shall execute a bond for the like sum.

3

Transfer at the Carson Mint.

The Superintendent of the mint at Carson, who has also performed the duties of treasurer, will only make the changes required to enable him to account as Superintendent instead of

Treasurer as heretofore.

4

Duties of Superintendents.

The Superintendent at each mint, and also the assay office at New York, will, at the opening of business on the first day of April next, assume the duties prescribed by the Coinage Act of 1873, particularly the fourth section thereof. They will also sign the bullion receipts, memorandums, &c. heretofore signed by the Treasurers.

5-

Duties of Assayers having charge of Assay Offices.

The Assayers in charge respectively of the Branch mint at Denver, conducted as an assay office, and the Assay offices at Boise City, Idaho, and Charlotte, North Carolina, will conduct the business of their respective institutions as prescribed in the 57th section of the Coinage Act of 1873.

6

Receipt for bullion deposited.

The form of receipt heretofore issued by the Treasurer for bullion deposited will continue to be used, but will be signed by the Superintendent, or the weigh clerk acting as his representative. For silver two forms will be used, viz: One for Purchases and the other for Deposits.

7

Certificate of the value of deposits of gold and silver, and of silver purchases.

The certificate as to the value of deposits has under former acts been entered upon the memorandum handed to the Depositor. This will be discontinued in future, and the memorandum provided for under section four of the new act, will be simply signed, for verification, by the Superintendent or the calculation clerk acting for him.

8

The certificate required under

Section four of the new act will be
issued in the following form:

(For Gold Deposits)

No. _____

(or assay office)
Mint of the United States _____

18

9

This certifies that the net amount
of a deposit of Gold Bullion made
at this Mint, on the _____ day of
(or assay office)

_____ 18 _____, by _____
for which receipt No. _____ was
issued, is _____

dollars, payable to said depositor
or order on the return of such
Receipt and of this Certificate. The
mode of payment will be as follows, viz:

In gold coin \$ _____

In Gold bars \$ _____

In silver coin, &c. (half dollars and less) \$ _____

Verified and Counter-signed _____

Superintendent.

Assayer

(see on back)

(For Silver Deposits).

(on assay office)

No _____

Mint of the United States _____

18 _____

10 This certifies that the net amount
of a deposit of silver Bullion made at
this Mint ^(on assay office) on the _____ day of
_____ 18 _____, by _____
for which Receipt No _____ was
issued is _____ dollars,
payable to said Depositor, or order, on
the return of such Receipt and
of this Certificate. The mode of payment
will be as follows, viz:

In silver Trade Dollars \$ _____

In silver Bars \$ _____

In gold Coins \$ _____

In silver coin &c (half dollars and less) \$ _____

Verified and Countersigned _____

Superintendent.

Assayer

(see back)

The same form of certificate
will be used for silver Purchases,
except that the word "purchase" will

Received _____ 187, of the Superintendent
(on assay office) of the Mint of the United States at _____
full payment of the amount due as stated
in the within certificate.

be used instead of "deposit."

11 The foregoing certificates when used at the Assay offices other than at New York, will be signed by the Assayer and verified and countersigned by that officer and the melter.

12 The certificate so issued is to be returned to the Superintendent when payment is made, and taken in connection with the original bullion receipt forms the Superintendent's voucher for such payment.

The depositor, or order, must sign an acknowledgement of such payment upon the back of the certificate. Endorsements by which the right to payment is transferred may be made on the original Bullion Receipt or on the certificate.

13 Of the Half dollar and small silver issued.

By the twenty-first, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the

new act, it is prescribed that silver
bullion, to be coined into half dollars
and lesser pieces, shall not be de-
posited in the usual manner by
the holders thereof, but is to be
purchased by "the Superintendents
with the approval of the Director
of the Mint, as to price, terms and
quantity." and that such small
coins^{are} to be issued only "in exchange
for gold coins at par in sums not
less than \$100." In settling for
such purchases Gold coins will be
paid to the sellers of such bullion,
and the Mints will be re-imbursed
by the subsequent distribution of the
Silver coin manufactured therefrom
in exchange for Gold coin. The
object of the law in this form is
by preserving control over the
quantity of the issues, and pur-
chasing and disbursing only in ex-
change for gold, to keep these sub-
sidiary issues at par with our gold
coin. This regulation will apply

only to the mints at San Francisco and Carson, and the purchases must be at the lowest market rate and not exceed the amount required to furnish silver coin in exchange at par for gold coin.

14 Deposits of Silver Bullion.

Silver Bullion can only be received as deposits for trade dollars or bars, but silver parted from gold will be paid for in the subsidiary silver coin at such valuation as may be from time to time established by the Director of the Mint. The valuation for the present will be one dollar and twenty cents per standard ounce for the mint at Philadelphia and the Assay office at New York; and one dollar and eighteen cents per standard ounce at the mints at San Francisco and Carson.

15

Purchase of Silver Bullion and payment therefor in subsidiary Silver Coin at the mint at Philadelphia and the Assay office at New York.

Until the twelfth day of February, 1875, silver coins other than the trade dollar will be paid at their nominal value for silver bullion purchased for such coinage at such rate as may be from time to time fixed by the Director of the Mint, the price or rate until further notice will be one dollar and twenty cents per standard ounce.

16

Silver Profits.

By section twenty seven the gain arising from the coinage of silver bullion purchased for coinage into a nominal value, in the subsidiary coins, exceeding the cost of the bullion is to be credited to the Silver Profit Fund. Under section fifteen of the new act, the standard of the subsidiary coins is $12\frac{1}{2}$ grammes to a half dollar, &c. or 25 grammes

grains troy) to the dollars worth. The ounce troy is therefore worth \$1.24,414.

17 It is directed, therefore, that on all silver purchased or parted a profit shall be credited at the end of each quarter equal to the difference between the rate of purchase and issue the latter being \$1.24,414 per ounce.

18 At the existing rates of purchase the profit at the San Francisco and Carson Mints will be 6 cents and 414 $\frac{1}{1000}$ thousandths per ounce standard, and 4 cents and 414 $\frac{1}{1000}$ thousandths at the Mint at Philadelphia and Assay Office New York.

19

Accounts with operative officers.

No changes are required in existing instructions as to the manner of accounting with these officers except as to the valuation to be placed on silver bullion. Strictly speaking there is no necessity to consider values in the accounts with these officers.

20

It would suffice to charge and discharge them by the standard weight & only of bullion and coins.

21

But as the previous practice under corresponding law has been to place

(over)

value on Bullion, this will
be continued in future.
Gold is to be valued at
one dollar per 25-⁸/₁₀ ^{standard} grains,
or eight hundred dollars
per 43 ounces ^{standard}. Silver at
the estimate of trade dol-
lars, or \$1 ¹/₇ per ounce
standard, except in the
case of the subsidiary sil-
ver delivered to superin-
tendents where the val-
uation is at the rate of
\$1. per 25 grammes. Bars
of Gold and Silver are
by the nineteenth section
of the act to be stamped
only with the weight and
fineness. For purposes
of payment, however,
the gold bars will be es-
timated at the mint
value per ounce standard
in gold coin, and sil-
ver bars at the purchas-

ing price of silver.

22

The Assayer.

Since the Assayer has to certify the correctness of the certificates as to the value of deposits, the verifications should be made in his office by a clerk under his control.

The former Treasurers calculation clerk being hereafter a clerk to the Superintendent, a second clerk to verify in the office of the latter (as was heretofore done by the warrant clerk) will not be required. The warrant clerk may be detailed to verify as heretofore, but under the control of the Assayer.

Coinage Charge.

The coinage charge on gold is one fifth of one per centum.

Deposits of silver bullion for conversion into trade dollars of the weight of 420 grains troy will be received in the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson and the Assay office New York.

Until the expense of converting standard silver bullion into trade dollars can be accurately determined by the results of the coinage of such pieces on a proper working scale, the charge will be the half of one per centum, being the same rate as that heretofore imposed for the coinage

of the old silver dollar.

24

Weights used in the preparation of coin.

Troy weights will be used for the gold coinage, the trade dollar and the minor coinage. Metric weights are assigned to the silver half, quarter dollar and dime, but since these weights are not at hand and cannot be got in readiness for use by the time when the new law becomes operative, troy weights will for the present be used for the silver coins, care being taken to conform to the legal rates.

15.432 grains troy will be considered as the equivalent of a gramme agreeably to the Act of

July 28th 1866. The legal weights of the subsidiary silver coin are as follows:

	Grams	Grains Troy.	Ounces Troy.
Half dollar	12 1/2	192.90	0.401875-
Quarter dollar	6 1/4	96.45	0.200937
Dime	2 1/2	38.58	0.08037

25- The weight of one thousand dollars in halves, quarters or dimes will be strictly 803.75-ounces Troy (instead of 800, as at present). At this rate \$10.000 will come to ounces 8037.50

26 A set of metric weights for the use of each of the Mints will be furnished by the Bureau of Weights and Measures as soon as the same can be prepared.

27 Devices and inscriptions.
No change will be made in the present

Devices of the coinage, except that the figure of a reversed arrow-head will be placed on the right and left of the date or year of coinage on the subsidiary silver coins, to indicate those of the increased weight provided by the Coinage Act of 1873.

The devices for the trade dollar, as well as some changes in the legends and inscriptions on the other coins, will be prepared as early as practicable.

28

Ordinary Expenses.

All accounts against any of the mints or assay offices will be rendered in duplicate, and before payment must be certi-

lied to be correct by the officer for whose department the expense has been incurred; they must also be approved by the Superintendent, after which the following order on the cashier may be issued by the Superintendent:

Ordinary expenses. Value.
No _____ \$ _____

To the Cashier of the Mint.
(or Assay Office)

Pay to _____, or order,
_____ 100

Dollars, being for Ordinary expenses, according to bill rendered by the party above named.
_____ 187

Superintendent.
Received _____ 18, of the
Superintendent of the Mint,

(or Assay office) the above amount in full satisfaction for the bill aforesaid.

29

In the absence of the Superintendent the accounts for ordinary expenses may be approved by the Chief Clerk, who may also sign the foregoing order; but in all cases whatsoever the Superintendent shall be responsible for the acts of his representative.

30

Modification of calculation sheets, Bullion receipts and memorandums.

In the headings of the sheet Deposits of Gold Bullion, the only alteration necessary of the form now in use will be to omit "the premium on silver" column.

For silver two different sheets will in future be used, viz: one for silver Deposits ~~for~~ trade-dollars and bars, and the other for silver purchases. The necessary blank forms will be forwarded as soon as they can be prepared.

The proper distinction between "deposits" and "purchases" of silver bullion will be preserved in all receipts, memorandums and certificates.

31

The Director of the Mint will cause the necessary Dies for the subsidiary silver coin for the mints at San Francisco and Carson to be prepared and forwarded as early as practicable; also any small weights that may

be necessary for the same coinage under the new law.

32.

In all cases of transfers of coin or bullion between the different officers of the Mints and Assay Offices vouchers stating the amount and character of such bullion or coin shall be given and received and the same regulation will be observed in business transactions with depositors and the public.

33.

Superintendents will designate one of their clerks as Chief Clerk and inform the Director of the Mint of the name of the clerk so designated. They will also report to the Director the names of all persons em-

ployed, their duties, rate of compensation and appropriation out of which they are paid.

34

Silver contained in Gold prepared for coinage may, for economical reasons constitute but shall not exceed one tenth of the whole alloy.

35

No bars of gold or silver shall be issued of less weight than five ounces by the Mints or Assay Office New York

36

When Gold and Silver exist together in the Bullion and cannot under existing regulations be separated for the benefit of the depositor no charge for separating the Bullion

shall be made.

37

The Superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia will inform the Director of the mint when metals for the minor coinage are required, whereupon the proper instructions for their purchase by public advertisement will be given.

38

All profits charges and deductions, and funds arising from the sale of by-products and old materials, must be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and no portion thereof used for the payment of the salaries, wages or ordinary expenses.

39 In the taking of coins for the annual Assay the provisions of the 40th section of the Coinage act will be strictly observed.

40 The expenses of the mints and Assay offices must be kept within the appropriations for that purpose.

41 Requisitions on the appropriations will be made in the usual form on the Secretary of the Treasury, and transmitted through the Director of the Mint for his approval.

42 As soon as arrangements can be made to that effect all printing, blank books, calculation sheets and stationery.

will be furnished by the
Department on the requi-
sition of the Superintendent
of the Mints or Assay
Offices.

Sec'y Treasury
(Richardson)

General In-
structions for the
transaction of bus-
iness at the Mint
& Assay Office
under the Coinage Act
of 1873.

[Original signed &
promulgated April 1/73]

See telegram of
April 1st, on file.

H.R.L.
Treasury Department, *S*

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,
Director U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

Your letter of the 15th inst relative to the price (\$1.500) asked by Mr A C Paquet for Engraving the dies for the Robinson Medal, and expressing the opinion that the same is excessive, has been received.

The Department concurs in the view taken by you and is of the opinion that \$1.250 would be a fair compensation for the work, and requests you to contract with Mr Paquet.

Paqueti for the dies at that price,
provided he is willing to accept
it.

Very respectfully,
Wm. A. Richardson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec'y Treasury
(Richardson)

Direct to Contact
With A. C. Paquet
for Robinson Medal
at \$1250. —

Recd. Mch 19/73

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 18., 1873.

Hon James Pollock

Director U. S. Mint,

Sir.

Your letter of
17th inst requesting copies of the
new Coinage Act and appropriation
~~Bill~~ acts to be forwarded for the
use of the Mints and Assay
offices has been received. I
send six copies of the Coinage
act but so far have been unable
to obtain the various appropriation
acts. If I cannot obtain them in
the course of a day or two will
have so much of the same as
contains Mint appropriations

copied and forwarded to you.

I have examined the items for the Print and find that there will be no difficulty in consolidating them under three several heads, viz.

Salaries, Wages & Ordinary Expenses, and try to have an order issued to that effect April 1st. This will simplify matters very much.

I find no device or designs here that will aid us in the preparation of the series for the trade-dollar, but there is a Young Engram here who has considerable talent in designing & I have arranged an interview with him on the subject at

Six O'clock P.M. today

Respectfully yours,

H. R. Linderman

U. S. Mint Bureau

Dr H. R. Linderman
Washington D.C.

Will send copies of
Mint affairs soon. Also
endeavor to consolidate
them into three classes.
viz. Salaries, wages &
Ordinary Expenses.

Recd Nov 19/73

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

Enclosed find
letter from John A Freeman, Cashier
Merchants State Bank, Memphis, Tenn,
enclosing his draft # 33033 for
\$150⁰⁰ on the Metropolitan State Bk
of New York City, and asking to be
transmitted therefore a corresponding
sum in five cent copper-nickel
coins

Very respectfully,
Wm A Richardson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Secy of Treasury
March 18. 1873

Enclosing letter & draft,
from Merchants Bank
of Memphis Tenn, for
base coin

Rec^d March 19. 1873

Philadelphia,
March 17, 1873.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Sir,

I am desirous of
having the following silver proof pieces, to wit,
a dime, a half dime and a three cent piece,
and have to inquire whether you will allow
the Medal Clerk to furnish them to me
upon application.

Yours Respectfully
Greene

Geo. Eyster

Wants a proof
dime, $\frac{1}{2}$ dime & 3¢
(Silver) piece.

Rec'd Mch 17/73

Trustees Hartford, Providence & Fishkill R.R.

Agent's Office,

South Manchester Mich 14 1873.
Asst Treasurer of the
United States
New York
Sir

Has the eagle
cent of 1857, + 58, any value,
beyond that specified on
the face, If so, what are
they worth, and who
purchases them.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt servant
A. J. Gies
South Manchester
Conn

G-45

US Treasury
New York. Feb 18. 73

Respectfully referred
for answer to the US
Mint at Philadelphia
Wm W Moore
ASST MINT

Rec^d March 18/73



Opposition Line! Prices Reduced!

Franklin Telegraph Co.

Lines East, West, North & South.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon.

J. W. BROWN, Pres.

J. G. SMITH, Supt.

BLANK No. 1.

9

By Telegraph from

To Amos A. Follock

March 17 1873

Directors of the Mint

Have Mr Lungen prepare
form of sheet for Silver
bars and Trade dollars
as suggested in your letter
of fourteenth Instant &
forward to me today if
possible

A R Lunderman
U S Mint

This message has just been received at the office.

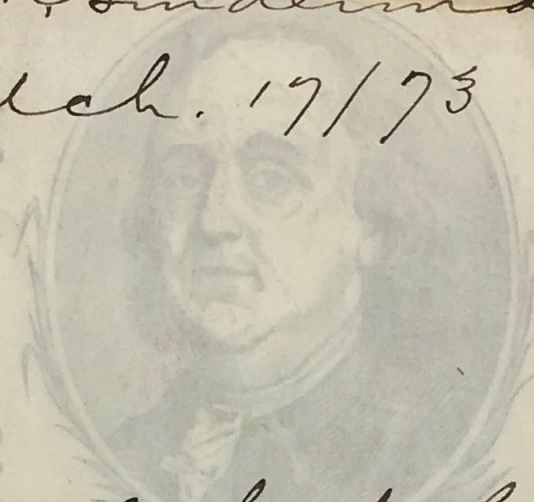
Service

NEW BUILDING

N.E. COR. 3RD & CHESTNUT STS.

Wm. S. Sindenman

Mar. 17/73



Form of sheet for
paper bars

Wm. S. Sindenman

This message has just been received at the office.

Rec'd

Mar. 17/73

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1873.

H. P. J.
Hon James Pollock,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

I have to request that you will so arrange the operations of the mint as to prepare Double Eagles at the rate of two millions ^{of Dollars} per week from the light Quarter Eagles, which will be transmitted to the mint for that purpose by the Assistant Treasurer at New York in such amounts, and from time to time, as you may so require for conveniently carrying out these instructions.

The amount of gold to be recoin-
ed within the next six weeks
will be from ten to fifteen millions.

While continuing the silver coinage
so as to meet, as far as may be
convenient, the demand therefor,
the minor coinage may be wholly
intermitted or restricted to the
extent necessary to enable you to
comply with these instructions.

Very respectfully,

Wm. A. Richardson,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Acting Sec'y Treasury
(Richardson)

Request to the Coinage
of \$2,000,000. per week of
Govt gold, & other coinage
arranged to permit this.

Rec^d Mch 29 / 73

Office of

H. B. SMITH,

Agent for

Western Wisconsin, and Manager of the La Crosse Branch,
CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.

Republic Life Insurance Co.,

La Crosse, Wisconsin, March 15 1873

Dept U.S. Mint

Wm Smith

I desire to inquire whether
or not there is now a premium on
the Policies of 1858 issue how much
and any other specifications as to means
of exchange &c

Very respectfully

H. B. Smith

H. B. Smith

Labrosse
Wis

Mch. 15/73

\$ cent of 1858
worth a premium

Rec'd and

Mch. 20/73-

JAMES B. COLGATE & Co.

LATE
TREVOR & COLGATE,
No. 47 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK.

March 16th 1874

② The Superintendent of the United States, Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir,

Out of the several lots of
Pullori lately sent you, - we have received thus
far returns for only the first lot sent, although
several days have elapsed since we shipped
the last. - Will you kindly inform us of
the delay? and when we may expect returns
An ~~early~~ reply will oblige, as time is everything
to us in this case, - and unless we can
obtain returns, with promptness, we shall be
compelled to stop our shipments to Philadelphia

Very Respectfully

Jas B. Colgate & Co.

per Deane

James B. Colgate & Co.
New York

Mar 16/74

Enquiries about
delay and returns
for Mun deposits &
bulletin (Selmer)

Dear Sir
 The two lots sent yesterday they
 contained Sulphide ^{of Silver lead} & lead & shall
 to be remelted & returned
 your other lot will be ready to
 deliver
 H. S. Corbin

Recd Mar 17/74

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

No. 1. [DOMESTIC BILL OF LADING.] Philadelphia, Pa., 187

RECEIVED of

Director of U. S. Mail
am B of

VALUE

\$20

For which this Company charges

Marked R D Brown

89 Liberty St New York

Which it is mutually agreed to be forwarded to our Agency nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there delivered to other parties to complete the transportation.

It is part of the consideration of this contract, and it is agreed, that the said Express Company are Forwarders only, and are not to be held liable or responsible for any loss or damage to said property while being conveyed by the Carriers to whom the same may be by said Express Company intrusted, or arising from the dangers of Railroads, Ocean or River Navigation, Steam, Fire in Stores, Depots, or in Transit, Leakage, Breakage, or from any cause whatever, unless, in every case, the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of said Express Company or their servants; nor, in any event, shall the holder hereof demand beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which the article forwarded is hereby valued, unless otherwise herein expressed, or unless specially insured by them, and so specified in this receipt, which insurance shall constitute the limit of the liability of the Adams Express Company. And if the same is intrusted or delivered to any other Express Company or Agent (which said Adams Express Company are hereby authorized to do), such Company or person so selected shall be regarded exclusively as the agent of the shipper or owner, and as such alone liable, and the Adams Express Company shall not be, in any event, responsible for the negligence or non-performance of any such Company or person, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained, shall extend to and inure to the benefit of each and every Company or person to whom the Adams Express Company may intrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability thereof of such other Company or person. In no event shall the Adams Express Company be liable for any loss or damage, unless the claim therefor shall be presented to them in writing at this office, within thirty days after this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed. All articles of Glass or contained in Glass, or any of a fragile nature, will be taken at Shipper's risk only, and the shipper agrees that the Company shall not be held responsible for any injury by breakage or otherwise, nor for damage to goods not properly packed and secured for transportation. It is further agreed, that said Company shall not, in any event, be liable for any loss, damage, or detention caused by the acts of God, Civil or Military Authority, or by Rebellion, Piracy, Insurrection, or Riot, or the dangers incident to a time of war, or by any riotous or armed assemblage. If any sum of money, besides the charge for transportation, is to be collected from the consignee on delivery of the above-described property, and the same is not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, the shipper agrees that this Company may return said property to him at the expiration of that time, subject to the conditions of this receipt; and that he will pay the charges for transportation both ways, and that the liability of this Company for such property while in its possession for the purpose of making such collection, shall be that of Warehousemen only.

For the Company,

FREIGHT,

Geo C Thompson

(R. D. VROOM,)

Manufacturer of

French Adjustable Toilet Mirrors,

CHEVAL GLASSES for TAILORS, MILLINERS &c.

(89 Liberty Street,)

New York, March 15 1873.

In accordance with your letter
of the 10th inst. I sent you
to-day by Adams Express
\$20 - Twenty dollars I offered
you for the Old Nat. Safety
Check Book.

You will please to order it
carefully packed in a small
box with shavings or old
papers & sent to me with all
despatch - Yours respectfully,
R. D. Vroom

Hon. James Pollock
U.S. Mint. R

R. D. Vroom

~~89 St~~

New York

Order. Adm check made
sent by Express - The price
(\$20.) sent by Express.

Rec^d Nov 17/73

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Mar 15 1873

For the Director of the Mint.

I have \$151.50, received during the year 1872, for assays of Ores, and sundries not deposited.

Heretofore we have annually paid these funds into the U. S. Treasury, direct.

As this is not regular Mint work, and as these charges are made to pay for labor & materials used, I submit that the proceeds ought to go into the Treasury of the Mint.

A section of the new law, however, seems to forbid any money going into the Mint Treasury except from appropriations.

As soon as I get your decision I will settle this account.

Respy W E DuBois
assayer

Wm E. DuBois, &
Assays & the Mint

Ask how to dispose
of \$151⁵⁰ rec^d in
1872 for assaying
Ores.

Directed to be paid into the
U. S. Treasury. P

[Directed to be paid
into the U. S. Treasury
J. P. Dec. 7

Rec^d Nov 15/73

I notice by your letter that you have determined to adopt two forms for Silver Calculation sheets, instead of one. In that case the present form of our sheet for Silver purchases will answer, but the form for Silver bars and trade dollars should be ruled differently, having three columns for dollars and cents, one for Gold bars, one for Silver bars and one for trade dollars, also ^{separate} columns for charges for refining, parting, Alloy, ^{coinage} charge for making Gold bars - and charge for making Silver bars - in all ~~five~~ ^{six} columns for charges.

Phila, Pa

March 13 1873.

Hon Jas Pollock,

Dear Sir:

I submitted my manuscript of instructions to Mr Patterson today who expressed the opinion that they covered the case fully. I have to request that you will forward to my address in Washington the following blanks:

6 copies ordinary Warrant;
6 Copies Assay Mem: of Deposits;
6 Copies Gold Bullion Calculation sheets; also silver deposit sheets: also
6 copies gold receipts for Bullion

In conversation with Mr Eyster today
I understood him to say that he would
regard the order of the Secretary to
transfer everything to you on the first
of April as sufficient authority for
him to do so.

Very respectfully
H. R. Linderman

W. D. Mott, Secy

both gold and silver.

I require the above for incorporation in the instructions.

The printed headings will be more accurate than if copied in writing from a single sheet.

Mr Lungren will know what I desire.

Mr Patterson suggests the use of separate calculating sheets for silver, viz:

one for deposits for trade dollars and bars, the other for silver purchases.

I believe this distinction is preserved at your mint, while at New York but one sheet is used.

I concur in Mr Patterson's view and will prepare the instructions accordingly.

Dr. H. R. Linderman
U.S. Mint Service

Wants certain
blankes for forms

Rec'd Mch 14/73.

No. 1.

REDUCED RATES.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co. Of the United States.

New and Direct Competing Lines to all Important Points.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICES,

303 Chestnut Street,
123 Walnut Street,
137 North Front Street,
2 Spruce Street Wharf,
510 Market Street,

Avenue Drove Yards, West Phil'a.,
Continental Hotel,
S. W. cor. Front and Chestnut Sts.,
16 North Delaware Avenue,
1800 Market Street,

Washington House.

GEO. H. THURSTON, Pres't.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDWARD J. ALLEN, Sec. and Treas.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. M'CARGO, Gen'l. Sup't.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dated,

Wash DC 10th

187

Received at

San Fran

187

To

Gen Jas. P. Ballack

*Director U.S. Mint
Phila*

*If the die for the
Robinson medal has not been
made you are authorized to
make a Contract for its
execution with a C. Request
of Philada*

Geo. S. Pontwell

39pd 39

Govt rates
PLEASE REPLY BY THIS LINE.

See's Treasury
(Baltimore)

Directly contact for
the dis of the Robinson
Medal to be made
with A.C. Paquet of
Phila

"Robinson Medal"
"Paquet"

Recd Oct 11/73

Philadelphia March 13th 1873.

Hon. James Pollock!

Director U. S. Mint.

Dear Sir:

I propose to make ^{the} Dies for the Robinson Medal, according to the Design furnished by the Treasury Department, all complete, and of the most Artistic finish for the sum of fifteen hundred Dollars.

very respectfully
yours

A. C. Baguet

26. South 5th St. Phila^{do} Engraver

A. C. Piquet
Engraver
Philadelphia

Offers to make the
die for the Robinson
Medal for \$1,500.-

Recd Mch 13/73

Jaf All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to. *S*

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 12th, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,

Director U. S. Mint,

Philadelphia,

Sir

This will be presented by Mr. A. C. Paquet, with whom the Secretary, in his telegram of the 10th inst. directed a contract to be made for the execution ^{die for} of the Robuison Medal.

Very respectfully

M. A. Richardson
Assistant Secretary.

Asst Secy Treasury
(Richardson)

Introducing A. C.
Paquet, of Phil^a -
to make dis for the
Robinson (Seward -
rescue) medal

[Telegram of Mch
10/73 - filed herein]

[also, Mr Paquet's
proposal, of Mch 13.
herewith filed]

Rec Mch 13/73

Office of the District Attorney of the United States.
For the Southern District of New York.

New York.
James Pollock Esq.

187

Director Branch Mint.
Phila. Pa.

Dear Sir:

Will you please in-
form me at once where the origi-
nal bill of four (4) casks of De-
troit Copper, furnished the U. S.
Branch Mint April 24. 1868 by
Foster, Vibbard & Co. of New York.
can be found.

I desire to use it
on the trial of G. F. Dunning
Mch. 12. 1873.

Respectfully

George Bliss &
att. d.

W. Atty.

Hon Geo. Bliss

U. S. Attorney
New York

March 4th 1873

— — —

In ref. to bill of
Detroit Copper
said to have been
bought April 24/68

Rec'd & ans'd

Mar 5/73

Department of Justice,

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C., March 11th, 1873.

Sir:-

I transmit herewith for your action, the official bond, and accompanying papers, received from O. C. Sterling, Clerk of the U. S. Assay Office at Boise City, Territory of Idaho, and have to request that after such action the same be returned to me for transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Very respectfully,
E. A. Baughfield
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Solicitor of the Treasury
(Bangfield)

Towards Official
Bond &c of Edward
C. Sterling, Clerk
Boise City Asseny Office
for approval.

Rec Mch 12/73

THE FRANKLIN SILVER MINING CO.,

OF COLORADO.

Office, No. 26 North Fifth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

A. W. MYERS, - - - Sec'y and Treas.

Philadelphia March 11th 1873

Hon. James Pollock

Director U.S. Mint

My dear Sir,

Our Bullion Broker,
Messrs Sailer & Stevenson, will deliver two Bicks Silver
near 400 lbs, containing a large amount of Copper
(from 30 to 40 per cent) for refining & coinage.
We ask you as a special favor & help to
us to receive our Bullion, we paying (all)
the expenses up to the requirements of the
Mint.

The Bullion comes from Masonville Clear
Creek Co. Colorado.

We promise to have it up to your
requirements as soon as possible

With Kind Regards

Very Truly Yours

John Birch

215 S. 5th

From

John Weist on
deposits of Copper
Silver - he to pay all
costs & charges of deposits
in re.

March 11/73

INVOICE, No. 31

Statement of Pure Silver transmitted to the UNITED STATES MINT, for Coinage, pursuant to Act of March, 1855, by Thomas Hillhouse Treasurer of the United States Assay Office.

New York, March 10th 1873

Six BOXES, No. 1 @ 6 CONTAINING 103 BARS. ^{NUMBERS} 2678 @ 2780

Bars.	NUMBERS.	Fineness.	Gross Weight		Standard Weight.		Value. 1.22 1/2	
			Ounces.	Dec.	Ounces.	Dec.	Dollars.	Cts.
42	Melt 37.39	999 ¹ / ₂	6406	90	7111	66	3261	15
18	" 38	999 ¹ / ₂	2562	25	2845	52	3145	75
43	" 40.41	1000 ³ / ₄	6713	35	7459	28	2562	25
							3387	85
							3325	60
103			15682	50	17416	46	21335	16

71

Payable in Half Dollars.

No. 31

21.335.16

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 10. Mar. 1873

Hon. James Pollock.
Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

We require two
casks of Lake copper for the
cents-coinage; say about 3000 lbs.

Very truly yours
J. C. Booth
M. & R.

Gas. C. Booth & Co.
M & R.

Requires 3,000 lb
Lake Copper for
Cust Copper

Recd 10 Feb 173

United States Assay Office,

Boise City, Idaho, March 7th 1873

Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the Mints

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for your approval a requisition for Twenty One Hundred Dollars (\$2100) to cover expenses of this Office during the next quarter, also statement of operations for the month of February

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Alvord

Assayer

Boise City Assay Office

Enclosing requisition
for \$2,100. —

Also Statement of
operations for
February 1873.

Rec Feb 19/73

Hutchinson Reno Nev. Kan

Mar 7th 1878

Supt - U. S. Mint Phila Pa

Dear Sir

Will you

please examine the specimens
enclosed & let me know at your
earliest convenience what metal
it is & the per cent it contains
and oblige

Yours Obly Servant
L. W. Adams M.D.

Dr. C. W. Adams
Hutchinson
Ks

Mar 7th 1873

Sends ore to be
examined

Rec'd
Mar. 12/73-

REDUCED RATES.**Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.**
Of the United States.

New and Direct Competing Lines to all Important Points.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICES,303 Chestnut Street,
123 Walnut Street,
137 North Front Street,
2 Spruce Street Wharf,
510 Market Street,Avenue Drove Yards, West Phil'a.,
Continental Hotel,
S. W. cor. Front and Chestnut Sts.,
16 North Delaware Avenue,
1800 Market Street,

Washington House.

GEO. H. THURSTON, Pres't.
Pittsburgh, Pa.EDWARD J. ALLEN, Sec. and Treas.
Pittsburgh, Pa.D. M'CARGO, Gen'l. Sup't.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dated,

Received at

To

Washington Hotel 1873
Continental Hotel 1873
As Follows
 Director to mint
 The Purchasing price
 of silver for the mint is
 fixed at one dollar &
 twenty cents per standard
 ounce of standard silver
 will be calculated at
 the same rate per ounce
 in the mint account

Geo. S. Boutwell
47 Paid 4/1000 Rate

PLEASE REPLY BY THIS LINE.

Secy Boutwell
U.S. Treasury

The purchasing
price of silver for the
Mint is fixed at
\$1. ²⁰/₁₀₀ per standard
ounce: and ^{to be} so cal-
culated in the Mint
accounts.

Recd Dec 8/7.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MELTING & REFINING DEPARTMENT,

Hon. James Pollock & Philadelphia, 6th March 1873
Director U. S. Mint

A Report should be made to the Director, exhibiting the present rate of Charges on Bullion, with a parallel of proposed rates, as far as they can be compared; and after that any special rates, such as that of the Trade dollar, &c.

In regard to refining, & charges therefore, it has always appeared to me to be beyond the Powers granted by the Constitution to the Government, & only tolerated in order to facilitate the development of Precious Metals. The only condition of Bullion for deposit should be its immediate adaptation to coinage, but if such Bullion require refining, or preparation adapting it to coinage, the Depositor should bear all the cost of refining including wastage of precious metal. The cost of refining may, within reasonable limits, be estimated beforehand; but to determine the wastage of precious metal for each deposit, beyond what is now, and has long been the

practice of the Mint, is wholly impracticable. This amount which is exceedingly small for each deposit, only becomes sensible from its accumulation in time. To assume a certain ratio of loss to be added to each ounce or number of ounces of a deposit, would wrong one, and add more than is due to another, and moreover would be so small for even the larger deposits, as to be of little or no value. I am firmly convinced therefore that, after gathering up all that we can of grains for each deposit, the minute balance should go to the Government, to make up deficiency which will occur. Beside, there is a little loss of bullion, especially silver, in the simplest act of melting, & this has never been accounted for to the Govt until the late Commission drew attention to it, & made deductions based on experiment. The above small residue of grains would go a very little way towards compensating for these unavoidable losses to the Government. The only standard gold or silver belonging to a depositor is that amount which care & skill, without guess-work, can extract from his deposit.

If the new Law is to be interpreted as requiring that the weight after refining & otherwise fitting a deposit for coinage shall be the legal "weight after melting" then the deductions for losses in such operations, as allowed by the Dept^t after the Report of the late Commission, will not be needed; but a small deduction for surface impurity might still be allowed to the M & R's accounts.

In estimating the charges to be made to depositors, it seems to me impracticable to give other than general rules, embracing classes of bullion, and in most cases, a sliding scale of charges for each class can only be given, allowing the experienced judgment of the assayer or other officer to decide upon the precise amount in each, as I believe it is the present practice to do.

In general I think the scale of charges agreed to last year is better than that which has been in use.

Respectfully yours

J. C. Booth
M & R

Tariff of
Mint Charges

Prof. J. C. Booth
M. & R.

Opinion on proposed
tariff of Mint charges
under the "Coinage Act
of 1873."

Recd March 7. 1873.

U. S. Assay Office.

New York Mch. 6 1873.

Sir:

I send enclosed Tripli-
cate Receipt #284 of Mo. Hill
House, Asst. Treas. U. S., for
\$29,980⁰²/₁₀₀ "available profits"
from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1872, de-
posited to the credit of the Treas.
U. S. this day by the Treas. of
the Assay Office.

Very Respectfully,

Wm. H. Sutor
Superintendent

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Director of the Mint
Philadelphia
Penn.

ORIGINAL

The Original in all cases to be Transmitted to the Department.

No. 284 COIN.

United States Treasury.

New York, Mar. 6th 1873

I Certify, that *Thos. Millhouse* Treasurer
U.S. Assay Office New York
this day deposited to the Credit of the Treasurer of the United States,
Twenty nine thousand nine hundred & eighty ⁰²
Dollars, on account of available profits from October ¹⁰⁹
to December 31st 1872 pursuant to Act of July 20th
1868

for which I have signed ^{Traphylicate} ~~duplicate~~ receipts.

\$29,980 ⁰²/₁₀₀ G.C. 21,088.54
S.C. 8,891.48

Thos. Millhouse

Assistant Treasurer U. S.

N. Y. Assay Office

Enclosing triplicate
receipt for \$29,982⁰²
available profit, from
Oct. 1. to Dec. 31/72

Recd Insp 7/73

over 350 and under 700, two and a half cents per ounce.

Over 700, three cents per ounce.

And if the metal is brittle, the additional charge of one third cent to three cents per ounce, according to condition.

The parting is to be made whenever it yields one dollar over expenses.

If any special case should occur, not referable to any of the above items, the charge must be agreed upon between the Treasurer and the depositor, under advice of the Melter and Refiner or Assayer.

To the above are added -

For making trade-dollars, one cent and a half per piece.

For assays of bullion made into unparted bars, one dollar.

For making stamped bars, the same charges as at present.

(The present rate of charges is to be found in our printed pamphlet of Instructions.)

Assayer's Dept
Mch. 6. 1873

Views of W. E. DuBois,
Assayer, in relation
to charges on deposits.
in reply to letter of
Treasury Dept. of 26th ult.

Rec'd March 10/73.

Proposed

Rate of charges on Deposits of Gold & Silver Bullion,
at the Mint in Philadelphia and at the Assay
Office in New York.

For toughening or refining;

On brittle gold to be made into fine or Standard
bars or coin, one cent to three cents per ounce
according to the condition of the metal.

On brittle Silver to be made into fine or
Standard bars or coin, one third cent to three
cents per ounce, according to condition.

On ductile gold to be made into fine bars,
one cent to three cents per ounce, according
to condition. To be made into coin, the
same charges on so much as is required
to raise the whole to Standard fineness.

On ductile Silver to be made into fine bars,
one half cent to one and a half cents per ounce,
according to condition. To be made into
coin, the same charge on so much as is
required to raise the whole to Standard
fineness.

For Parting Gold from Silver.

When the gold is under 350 thousandths,
one and a half cents per ounce of the mixed
Metal

As it respects deductions from the weights of deposits, it would greatly simplify the matter and protect both the Mint and the Melter & Refiner from complaint, to have no deductions at all. The right way in my judgment, would be to bring the deposits to a condition fit for ingots; this of course will make some loss, but it ought to be an actual, not a supposed loss; and when the weight is put down, there should be an end of allowance or deduction. At any rate, fine bars or ductile alloyed bars, or bars made from coin, which are fit at once to be made up into ingots, and are so made up, ought not to be subject to a subtraction of weight. The legal allowance of wastage is the protection of the accounting officer in the case; and not an additional allowance by changing the weight.

Very Respectfully

W. E. DuBois Assayer

I have handed over to the Melter & Refiner, the letter of the Department, as directed by you. The table of charges is annexed.

Some time since it was found, by taking the cost of labor and materials, and not including salaries of officers, pay of conductors of visitors and similar expenses, that it amounted to about one cent for making a small coin, say the size of a quarter-dollar. The making of a coin of the largest size would be a slower and more expensive operation, but I should think one cent and a half, per dollar, would suffice. This however is to be compared with the views of other officers.

The letter also stated that the "Assay of deposits for unparted bars will be a subject of charge". I propose one dollar for that service, the charge usually made for occasional extra-official assays.

A very important ^{matter} is also presented in this letter, "the recent regulations authorizing deductions in favor of the Government to be made in certain cases." It asks us to "suggest such modifications as will simplify the matter".

As it regards the regulation to refuse base silver, ~~say~~ below 600 fine, or silver heavily charged with lead, it is to be hoped these regulations will continue permanently; giving the Mucker & Refiner leave to make a preliminary refining if he thinks proper.

Assayers Office

March 4th 1873

Hon: James Pollock

Director U. S. M. & T.

Dear Sir

I have given attention, at your request, to the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of Feby 26, 1873 relating to charges on deposits under the new law.

I believe that no better course can be taken than to adopt the tariff of charges which was agreed upon, more than a year ago, by Officers of this Mint and the Assay Office at New York, after much deliberation and consultation.

If it is not very definite as to prices, it is because there is an absolute necessity for giving such scope as is therein named. It is in a condensed form, and yet comprehensive enough, and a decided improvement upon the present table. I therefore append a copy of this paper.

You will observe that the rates for parting are much reduced. These ~~are~~ ^{were} based upon the Sulphuric Acid process, and upon the Chlorine process, which I believe it is in contemplation to introduce here. The nitric process would not justify such low charges, & perhaps they are a little too low ~~at any rate~~ for any process. A new item of charge is called for, under the new law, and by the letter before me. It is for the manufacture of the trade-dollar.

Bank of Carthage,

Carthage, Mo.,

3/4

1873

Superintendent U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
U. Sir.

I visited the
Mint last November & when there promised
to send you some specimens of our Lead
Mineral. I hope the specimens may be
deemed of sufficient interest to give
them a place in your Cabinet of Minerals.
Some I send you to show the purity
& some for the peculiar formation.
Also one specimen of what is denominated
"Dry-Bone" which is said to contain
about 40 per cent Lead.

Yours
E. W. Harper

E. W. Harper
Carthage Mo

Mar. 4/73

Presents samples of
lead ore for Mint
Cabinet

Rec'd
Mar. 10/73—

Personal

McPherson Barracks
Atlanta Georgia
March 4th 1873

Hon James Pollock

Supt. Mint

Philadelphia Pa

Dear Sir

Will you have the
goodness to inform me the
reason for placing fifteen
(15) stars on the American coin
dated in 1796. In answering
this you will oblige an old
friend & Aid-de-Camp.

Yours truly

R. H. Brown

U. States Army

W. H. Brown
Visiting
Atlanta, Geo.

Why were 15
stars put on our
American coin
in 1796.

Rec Mch 8/73

17
All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

RD

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1874.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your report of the 28th ult. concerning certain gold coins - part of the amount sent you for recoinage by the U. S. Asst Treasurer at St Louis, Mo, - and in reply have to inform you that I have instructed the Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. at New York City to retain and furnish you a proper receipt for \$14,053.⁵⁰ being the amount of coins found to be of full and of exact legal weight and to return to you for recoinage the sum of \$8,470. found to be below the least legal weight \$50. California tokens, and \$15. filled coin.

It seems to me that proper care would have obviated this treble expense of transportation.

James Pollock Esq
Supt. of the Mint
Philadelphia Pa

Very respectfully
M. A. Richardson
Secretary

Secretary Treasury.
Mch 4/74

Has directed \$8,470.
St. Louis light gold
coin, to be returned
to the Mint of the
Asst Treas. at N.Y.
for recoinage, &
C/D to issued for
the remaining \$314,050.⁵⁰

Recd Mch 5/74

Department of State,

Washington, Feby. 28. 1873.

James Pollock Esq.

Director, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

Enclosed please find my
check on the Assistant Treasurer of New York for
Two hundred and one Dollars, Coin
in payment of 1 Gold Shipwreck Medal.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Your obedient servant,

Theodore W. Simon

Disbursing Clerk

Theodore W. Lincoln, Esq
Disbursing Agent
State Department
Washington D.C.

Remits gold draft for
\$201. in payment of
shipwreck medal for
Capt Adolphe Pailloux.

Rec Mch 1/73

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1873 / MARCH

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1873/MARCH (CONT.)

(Copy)

Treasury Department
Washington D.C.
March 29th 1873

Sir.
As provided in the 65th Section of
the Coinage act of 1873 you will on the
1st of April next vacate the office of
Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia
Penn. turning it and its contents over to
M^r Pollock who after that date is to be
the Acting Superintendent of said Mint.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) W^m A. Richardson
Secretary

George Cyster Esq
Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia
Pa.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Wch. 31st 1873

Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the Mint
Sir,

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury communicated in his letter dated March 29th 1873, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, I will be prepared at ten o'clock to-morrow or at any later hour in the day you may suggest, to turn over the Office of Treasurer of the Mint with its contents to you as Acting Superintendent.

Very Respectfully Yours
Creighton
Treasurer

Treasurer of
the Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Mich. 31 1873

No. of Papers, 2

Subject,

Transfer of office
of Treasurer of the Mint
to Acting Supt.; + encla-
-sing copy of letter of
Secy. Treasry, ordering
the same.

Rec'd

Mch. 31st 1873—

INVOICE, No. 32

Statement of Silver (Deposit) BULLION transmitted to the
UNITED STATES MINT, for Coinage, pursuant to Act of March, 1855, by
Thomas Hillhouse Treasurer of the United States Assay Office.

New York, March 18th 1873

34 BOXES, No. Including Invoice 33 CONTAINING 145 BARS.
120

Description.	Numbers.	Pieces.	Gross Weight.		Fineness.	Standard Weight.		Value.	
			Ounces.	Dec.		Ounces.	Dec.	Dollars.	Cts.
228 Special Melt	44	20	4216	55	904				
9 " "	45	20	4308	70	888 $\frac{1}{2}$				
230 " "	46	21	4547	70	897				
1 " "	47	21	4331	85	902 $\frac{1}{2}$				
2 " "	48	21	4534	35	904 $\frac{1}{2}$				
3 " "	49	21	4367	35	904				
4 " "	50	21	4510	30	906 $\frac{1}{2}$				
145			30816	70		30851	90	35900	39
			30851	90				37022	28
			6170	38				189	50
			57022	28				35720	89

Net S. Dollars

1/2 X Coinage

X 32

Silver

193



C I R C U L A R .

1873.

Department No. 40.

Stationery and Printing Division.

Treasury Department,

Washington, March 28, 1873.

To Officers and Clerks of the Treasury Department and others:

The Act of January 31, 1873, to abolish the franking privilege, enacts "That the franking privilege be, and the same hereby is, abolished from and after the first day of July, 1873, and that thenceforth all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other mailable matter, sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government or person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons."

Section 4 of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1873, makes an appropriation for the purchase of postage stamps for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and provides that the Postmaster General shall cause to be prepared a special stamp or stamped envelope to be used only for official mail matter, for each of the Executive Departments; and that the said stamps or stamped envelopes shall be supplied by the proper officers of the said Departments to all persons under its direction requiring the same for official use.

In compliance with the provisions of this section, and to enable officers and clerks of this Department, or under its direction and control, to comply with the requirements of the first-named act, official postage stamps, prepared by the Postmaster General for the use of the Treasury Department, will be furnished to officers of the Department upon requisition, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be used only for official purposes from and after the first day of July, 1873.

The following officers may order stamps for the use of their respective offices, and will provide for their safe-keeping, and see that they are used only as contemplated by the act above quoted; and will report to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly, on the first day of each month, the amount of stamps of each denomination used during the preceding month, and the amount of each denomination on hand at the close of business on the last business day of said month, viz:

Heads of Bureaus in the Treasury Department, and Chiefs of Divisions in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Officers of Customs at New York, viz., Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, Appraiser, and United States General Appraiser, monthly. Superintendent of the Coast Survey, United States Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Saint Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and San Francisco; Officers of Customs, viz., Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, Appraiser, and United States General Appraiser at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, quarter-yearly. Collectors or other Chief Officers of Customs at all the ports of the United States not named above; all Assistant Treasurers not named above, and Designated Depositaries, Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue and Internal Revenue Agents, Chief Officer at the Mint and branches, Light-house Engineers and Inspectors, Supervising and Local Inspectors of Steam-Vessels—the latter through the Supervising Inspector for his approval; Officers of the Revenue Marine, through the Collector or Chief Officer of Customs at the port nearest to their stations; Superintendents of Life-Saving Service, for the use of their offices and the stations under their charge; and Surgeons of Marine Hospitals, through the Collector or Chief Officer of Customs at the port where the hospital is located, semi-annually.

Stamps will be furnished in the following denominations, viz., one, two, three, six, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety-cent; and officers will state in their requisitions the specific quantity or amount of each denomination required for the periods above named, and will avoid making supplemental requisitions so far as possible.

Each separate package or parcel of mail matter should be weighed and the proper amount of stamps affixed; but in no case should written and printed matter be sent in the same parcel, as that will subject the whole to letter postage; and officers and others using these stamps will carefully inform themselves of the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department in force relating to this subject.

Letter scales will be furnished or authorized, when needed, on application to this Department.

WM. A. RICHARDSON,

Secretary of the Treasury.

*Rec'd Reading
(Richardson)*

*Circular of
March 28/73*

*Regulating the pay-
ment of postage on
official mail,
under the Act of
January 31, 1873
abolishing the
franking privilege.*

Rec'd Apr 5/73

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 29 March 1873

Hon. James Pollock.

Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

Having read the

offer of Mr Kenwick, of 28th March, in relation to the Chlorine Process of Mr Miller, I offer the following opinion on the alternatives: viz.

1. That the payment of a Royalty is extremely objectionable because of the difficulty of keeping an account, with any degree of accuracy, of the number of ounces of gold subject to the Chlorine Process; for, if on the gross weight of gold, it might cost more than another process, - if on the pure or standard weight, this would have to be calculated for each deposit. Hence it might require the special services of a clerk to keep

such an account, which would add to the cost of the process. Again we should not pay for merely toughening gold refined already by another process.

2. I do not estimate the saving by the chlorine process as great as Mr^r Renwick ^{you} makes it, as compared with the sulphuric process. But if we charge 3 cts. for refining (separating), as is proposed for the sulphuric parting, then the whole saving may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ @ $1\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ pr. oz. So that at ^{the} allowed equivalent for a Royalty of 1 ¢, there would only remain $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ profit to the Mint or Government.) Nevertheless, as we may estimate the amount saved in the year to be from \$1000. @ \$1500 = (more likely the latter). I think that the asking price of \$10,000 = (the saving of a few years) is not unreasonable.

Very truly yours
J. C. Booth

Prof. J. C. Boole,
M. & R.

Opinion as to the
lease or purchase of
Miller's Chlorine
process.

Recd. Oct 29/73

19 Park Place, New York

March 14th 1873

Hon James Pollock
Director of U. S. Mint

Dear Sir

At the request of
Mr. Linderman I had an
interview with him to day
in reference to the Miller
Process. He referred me
to you for information
on the following matters;
and you will oblige me by
informing me as soon as
practicable

1st What number of ounces
of gold, the Mint at Phila
delphia would probably

part ~~refine~~ yearly by the Miller process.

2^d. What number of ounces of gold obtained by other processes of parting, you would probably subject to the Miller process every year, for the purpose of toughening it.

3^d. From the experiments made at your Mint with the Miller process, and the results of the working of the process in Australia, which have been communicated to you, what would be the saving per ounce in parting auriferous gold by the Miller

(E. S. Renwick)
3-14-73

process as compared with
the process you have been
in the practice of using.
Upon receiving information
on the above subjects, I
shall be able to submit
a proposition.

I should also be pleased
to receive from you a
proposition for the use of
the process comprising the
following items, viz.

1st The price you would be
willing to pay per ounce
for the right to part argen-
tiferous gold by the Miller
process.

2^d The price you would be willing to pay per ounce for the right to toughen gold (parted by other means) by the Miller process.

3^d The specific sum you would be willing to pay for the right to use the Miller process at the Philadelphia Mint. The said sum to be paid in gold on the grant of the right.

yours respectfully

C. L. Penick

Att for T. B. Miller

19 Park Place, New York
March 28th 1873

Hon James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint.

Sir

Your favor of 24th inst
on the subject of the Miller Patent has
been received. In reply I may state that
the following two propositions are respect-
fully submitted in accordance with a
request from Mr. Linderman to submit
both.

First. I can grant a license to the Super-
intendent of the Philadelphia U. S.
Mint to use the Miller Process in that
establishment from the present date to
July 1st 1874 upon the following terms
and conditions; viz.

1. An exact account of the gold treated
by the process to be kept in the Mint books.
2. A quarterly statement to be furnished

on each of the 10th days of ~~April~~, July, October, January, April, and July, 1873 & 1874, of all the gold treated by the process at the Philadelphia Mint during the three calendar months next preceding the date of rendering each said statement.

3. Each statement to be verified by the oath of the officer, or officers of the Mint having the best knowledge of the facts.

4. A royalty of one cent per ounce to be paid for each and every ounce of gold treated by the ~~Miller~~ Process in the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia.

5. Payment of that royalty to be made in gold, or in a gold draft on the Assistant U. S. Treasurer in New York, upon each of the days of rendering the statements above mentioned (under No. 2. ante); each payment to be for the royalties upon the gold ~~treated~~ as set forth in the statement; viz for the gold treated during the ~~last~~ three calendar

months last preceding the date of the statement.

Second. I will grant a right to use the Miller Process at the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia (but not elsewhere) upon all the gold that it may be found expedient to treat by it at that establishment, for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in gold.

If the Government commence to use the Miller Process at the Philadelphia Mint under the "first" proposition, it shall have the option of accepting or rejecting the second proposition until July 1st 1874; and in case of the acceptance of the "second" proposition before that date, the payment of the royalties required in the first proposition shall cease as soon as the payment of the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in gold shall be made.

I have the Honor to be
Respectfully yrs. F. B. Miller
by his atty
C. S. Penwick
(over)

A. B. As respects the first proposition it is proper to state that the experience of Mr. Miller with the Sulphuric Acid Process and with his own has demonstrated a saving of at least 2 cts per ounce by the latter as compared with the former; and a considerably greater saving as compared with the Nitric Acid process. So that the royalty of 1. ct. per ounce, gives the Print half the saving (at least) obtained by the use of the Miller Process.

E. S. Renwick, &
19 Park Place
New York

Wants (in gold)
1.st One cent per oz.
or
2.^d - \$10,000. in gold
for the use of Miller's
Chlorine process at
the Phil^a Mint.

[Prof. Booth's
opinion filed herein.]

Recd Mar 29/73

All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left hand corner should be referred to

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,
Director of the mint,
Philadelphia Pa.

Dear Sir:

Please send for use
of the Bureau a half dozen copies
of your last Annual Report,
and oblige

Very truly yours
H. R. Linderman

U. S. Mint Service

Dr. H. R. Linderman
U S mint Service
Washington D.C.

Request $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen
Copies of last annual
- mint report.

Recd Mar 28/73

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,
Director U.S. mint,
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

I have to request that you will cause the value of certain foreign silver coins, contained in table "G", page 46 of your last Annual Report, to be computed ~~and stated~~ at the rate of 120 cents per ounce standard, instead of $122\frac{1}{2}$ cents. and a statement thereof transmitted to me.

Very respectfully,

H. R. Linderman

U.S. mint Service.

S. H. K. Linderman
U. S. Mint Service
Washington D. C.

April 27. 1873

Requests calculation
of certain Silver coins
in table "Y", last an-
-nual report, to be con-
-sidered as 1.20 per Standard
ounce, instead of $1.25\frac{1}{2}$,
& statement same method.

Recd Oct 28/73

HEINR. GOEBEL SOEHNE
Grossallmerode
GERMANY.

J. Goebel & Co.

IMPORTERS

129 Maiden Lane

New York th March 27 1873

Mr Jas. Boock
Phil^a

Sir

In our last letter
we forgot to mention that we
have imported a lot of
Wm. Gundlach & Sohn's Canebrakes
and the one vessel now
unloading has several Casks
balers of this make, which
we offer you at \$45⁰⁰
and shall be pleased to be
favored with your orders.

We are now in a position
to supply canebrakes of every
make
Respectfully
J. Goebel & Co.

J. Goebel & Co.
New York
Mch 27/73-

Sand Brucibles

Rec'd
Mch 28/73-

Insured by ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

for

to

only.

For the Company,

Insurance, \$

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

\$ 1000.000

New York,

May 26 1873

Received from

C. P. Dressman

Eight Regs

Sealed and said to contain

One Million Dollars Gold

Addressed

H. J. Mear Philadelphia P.

Upon the special acceptance and agreement that this Company is to forward the same to its agent nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there to deliver the same to other parties to complete the transportation—such delivery to terminate all liability of this Company for such package; and also, that this Company are not to be liable in any manner, or to any extent for any loss, damage or detention of such package, or of its contents, or of any portion thereof, occasioned by the acts of God, or by any person or persons acting or claiming to act in any military or other capacity in hostility to the government of the United States, or occasioned by civil or military authority, or by the acts of any armed or other mob or riotous assemblage, piracy or the dangers incident to a time of war, nor when occasioned by the dangers of railroad transportation, or ocean or river navigation, or by fire or steam, unless specially insured by this Company and so specified in this receipt. In no event is this Company to be liable for a greater sum than that above mentioned, nor shall it be liable for any such loss unless the claim therefor shall be made in writing, at this office, within thirty days from this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained shall extend to, and endure to the benefit of, each and every Company, or person, to whom the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY may entrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability thereof of such other Company or person.

For the Company

Freight,

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York, *March 26*, 1873.

Sir

I have this day forwarded to
you for remittance \$1000.000, in quarter
Eagles, and inclose Adams Express Co's receipt.

Very respectfully,

Wm. B. Wood

(ass't to US)

James Pollock Esq
Treasury Assistant
Philadelphia Pa.

Asst Secy. U.S.
New York
(Kittredge)

Forward by Express
\$1,000,000. in quarters
Eagle for recoinage
for the Treasury Dept.

Recd Mar 27/73

U. S. Coast Survey Office.

Washington, 26 March 1873

My dear Sir,

You will greatly
oblige me by sending me a
copy of your last annual
report, and also a copy of the
rules governing the annual assay,
of which I neglected to bring a
copy away with me.

Yours very truly
J. E. Hilgard

Gov. J. Pollock

Director U. S. Mint

Philad^a.

Prof. J. E. Hilgard
U.S. Coast Survey
Washington, D.C.

Requests Copy
of Annual Report
& Rules governing
Annual Assay

Rec^d Mar 27/73

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, March 21st 1873.

Hon. James Pollock,

Director of the United States Mint.

Dear Sir;

During my absence in Washington the latter part of last month on business connected with the Department, Ellis Henoyer was placed upon the Rolls as foreman of the Annealers and his pay made to correspond. Once before he did the same thing, but fortunately your attention was directed to the matter and a correction made before the Rolls were paid.

I have not as yet felt justified in making a recommendation of any of the Annealers as a foreman to take the place of Leake removed. Mr. Henoyer's conduct in the past has not been such as to recommend him to favorable consideration. I should like to defer the appointment until I may be able to recommend with "entire approval", some one for the place.

I have the honor to remain

Yours Obt. Ser^{ts}

Richard Snowden
Chief Coiner.

From
A. Loudon Snowden
Chief Coiner
to Directors
Mch. 24th 1873

In relation to Ellis
Henofes having his
name on Rolls as
Foreman of Annealers to

Rec'd
Mch 24/73-

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

July 24th, 1873.

Sir -

In answer to your letter of the 23^d instant, making requisition for 500 Departmental Circulars dated April 12th, 1871, relative to the redemption of minor coins, I have to inform you that the supply has been exhausted.

The circular to which you refer was abrogated by the issue of Independent Treasury Circular No. 12, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed) - provision being made therein for the "redemption of minor coins" *** by forwarding them to the Mint and receiving a check therefor.

I am Sir, very respectfully

William F. Harvey

For the Director.

Hon James Pollock,

Superintendent of
Philadelphia Pa.

Mint Bureau
(W. J. Harney)
July 24/73

Secy Boutwell's
cents redemption
circular of 2
April 12, 1871. are
Exhausted.

Recd July 25/73

CIRCULAR.

EXCHANGE AND REDEMPTION OF THE MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1873.

Department No. 36.

Independent Treas'y Div. No. 12.

Treasury Department,

March 24, 1873.

The following provisions of law contained in the sixteenth and thirtieth sections of an act entitled "An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States, approved February 12, 1873, are hereby published for the information of all whom it may concern:

SECTION 16. That the minor coins of the United States shall be a five-cent piece, a three-cent piece, and a one-cent piece, and the alloy for the five and three-cent pieces shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel; and the alloy of the one-cent piece shall be ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint. The weight of the piece of five cents shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains, troy; of the three-cent piece, thirty grains; and of the one-cent piece, forty-eight grains; which coins shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment.

SECTION 30. That the minor coins authorized by this act may, at the discretion of the Director of the Mint, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States at the cost of the mint for transportation, and shall be exchangeable at par at the mint in Philadelphia, at the discretion of the Superintendent, for any coins of copper, bronze, or copper nickel heretofore authorized by law; and it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries of the United States to redeem, in lawful money, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, all copper, bronze, and copper-nickel coins authorized by law when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars; and whenever, under this authority, these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to direct that such coinage shall cease until otherwise ordered by him.

All persons holding copper, bronze, or copper-nickel coins heretofore authorized by law, and desiring *their exchange* for the minor coins authorized by the above, the sixteenth section of the act referred to, should present or forward the same to the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., in sums of not less than twenty dollars, or a multiple thereof, properly assorted by denominations, advising the Superintendent of the Mint in person or by mail of the amount and kind of coin forwarded, and the amount and kind of coin desired in return, and those desiring to purchase minor coins authorized by this sixteenth section of the act of February 12, 1873, will present or forward their orders, accompanied by the necessary funds, to the Superintendent of the Mint, specifying the amount and kind wanted, and designating the principal city or town most convenient to them to which they desire such coins to be forwarded.

Persons desiring the *redemption* of minor coins, either of the old or new issue, which may from time to time accumulate in their hands, may forward them to the Mint and receive a check therefor, as provided for in Department's circular of April 12, 1871, or they may present or forward them to the office of the Treasurer, some Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the United States, in assorted quantities similar to those prescribed in the foregoing paragraph of this circular, advising the officer to whom sent of the amount and kind of coin forwarded, and the amount and kind of lawful money desired in return.

Upon the receipt by the Superintendent of the Mint of any copper, bronze, or copper-nickel coins previously authorized by law which it is desired *to exchange* for the new minor coins authorized by the act of

Congress herein referred to, said Superintendent will carefully count and examine each parcel of coin in the order in which it is received and make the desired exchange, forwarding the new coins, at the expense of the Mint, to the party for whom they are intended, as hereinbefore provided for, and all propositions for the purchases of the new coins will be attended to in the order in which they are received. Upon the receipt by the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers, and Depositaries of the United States, in proper assorted packages, of any of the minor coin authorized by law, old or new, which it is desired *to have redeemed*, the same care shall by them be taken, and the same order pursued in the count, examination, and redemption, as provided for in the next preceding paragraph, and payment shall be made in such kind of lawful money as the party presenting or forwarding the coin may desire.

A detailed register of exchanges, purchases, and redemptions is hereby directed to be kept in the Mint, and a register of redemptions in each office of redemption.

The expense of transportation on the old coins and the currency paid for them in case of redemption must be paid by the parties forwarding them. The new coin will be forwarded free of charge.

The offices of redemption herein referred to are as follows:

The Superintendent of the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Boston, Mass.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York City, N. Y.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, St. Louis, Mo.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Charleston, S. C.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New Orleans, La.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Chicago, Illinois.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, San Francisco, Cal.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Baltimore, Md.

The United States Depositary, Buffalo, N. Y.

The United States Depositary, Louisville, Ky.

The United States Depositary, Pittsburg, Pa.

The United States Depositary, Santa Fé, N. M.

The United States Depositary, Tucson, Arizona.

WM. A. RICHARDSON,

Secretary of the Treasury.

S

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 22, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,
Director U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

The recoinage of gold at the present time affords an opportunity which will not occur again for many years for procuring valuable information in relation to the abrasion of Gold coin. It is therefore suggested that you cause such examination to be made of these light coins as you may deem necessary, to determine as accurately as practicable what the average loss from natural abrasion is in periods of say ten, twenty and thirty

years circulation. This may be done by the examination of a number of bags of \$5.000 each, taken indiscriminately as the different shipments are received).

You will also please note the number of pieces, if any, in the parcels examined which appear to have been artificially reduced in weight, and whether by sweating, filing, splitting or other process.

When your examination shall have been completed you will report the result to this Department.

Very respectfully,

Wm. A. Richardson.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec'y Treasury
(Richardson)

Requesting exam-
-ination of abraded
coins in the gold
received for the U.
S. Treasury, to de-
-termine average amt
and general causes of
loss.

✓

Rec'd Mch 23/73

Mr Cochran is directed to make out a statement of the various large lots of U.S. Gold Coin received here a few months since, showing the loss in melting, and the value of each lot, as compared with the tale value.

This does not refer to the gold bars melted in New York.

It is not required to give the several drafts, but the summing-up of each lot.

It should be ready in a few days.

J. P. Russell
Aug 27/83. Sep 8th

W.D.

Treasury Department
March 22nd, 1873.

Hon. James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

The recoupage of gold at the present time affords an opportunity which will not occur again for many years for procuring valuable information in relation to the abrasion of Gold coin. It is therefore suggested that you cause such examination to be made of these light coins as you may deem necessary, to determine as accurately as practicable what the average loss from natural abrasion is in periods of say ten, twenty and thirty years circulation. This may be done by the ex-

amination of a number of bags of \$5.000 each, taken indiscriminately as the different shipments are received.

You will also please note the number of pieces, if any, in the parcels examined which appear to have been artificially reduced in weight, and whether by sweating, filing, splitting or other process.

(When your examination shall have been completed you will report the result to this Department.)

Very respectfully

Wm A. Richardson

Secretary ^{of} Treasury.

A true Copy

H. R. Linderman

Director

N.O.D.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Sept. 16th, 1873.

Sir

I Enclose herewith
a copy of a communication
from this Office under date
of March 22^d, and request
that a report in compliance
therewith be furnished as
early as convenient.

Very respectfully
H. R. Linderman

Director

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Mint U.S.

Philadelphia

Director of the Mint
Sept 16/73

Wants report as per
Secretary's letter of
Oct 22/73 in relation
to the abrasion of the
gold coinage.

Rec^d Sept 17/73

Mint of the United States,

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, 22 Mar. 1873

Hon James Pollock.

Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

I offer the following replies to the letter of M^r E. S. Renwick agent for M^r Miller's Chlorine process:

1. Last year we parted about \$2,000,000 = worth of gold or about 106,000 oz

2. I have always obtained my gold tough by ordinary fluxing, after I have refined it by other than the chlorine process. Hence I would not require the Chlorine ~~process~~ toughening for more ^{than} a few hundred thousand Dollars worth of gold pr. an.

3. The saving by using the Chlorine process over that by oil of vitriol, which I should adopt, if I do not use the Chlorine would be,

about 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ ct. pr. oz. . Thus the
sulphuric process may be estimated from
direct working @ 3 cts. pr. oz. .
the Chlorine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ¢ pr. oz.

I respectfully suggest that the
better plan is for the Govt to buy
the Patent right for the Mint &
Branches altogether, & not to
pay by the oz. which would demand
a separate acct. & w^d be liable
to dispute.

Very truly yours
J. C. Booth
M & R

Prof Booth
to Director

Mich. 22/73

In relation to
the Miller Chlorine
Process &c

Rec'd

Mar. 22/73

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 22, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,
Director US Mint,
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

You are authorized, if you deem it advisable, to request Mr Robert Patterson to attend at the mint on the 1st proximo; and give the benefit of his services and advice relative to the forms to be observed in the vacation of the office of Treasurer of the mint under the provisions of the Coinage act of 1873, which takes effect on that day, and allow him such compensation for his services as you may deem proper.

Very respectfully,

Wm A. Richardson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec'y Treasury
(Richardson)

Authority to engage
Robert Patterson to
assist in transcribing
Mint Treasury on
April 1. 1873 under
the Coinage Act of
1873.

Recd Mch 24/73

My dear Sir,

The enclosed appears
to be about as much
authority as can
well be wanted
under the circumstances,

I will try
and come over
for a day early
next week,

Truly Yours,

H. R. Hinderman

March 22/73

New Gas Point

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., February 24th 1873.

M R Sinderman, Esq.,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that, in addition to the duties devolving upon you in connection with the new mint building at San Francisco, you will, as opportunity shall offer, prepare such instructions, blanks and tables as may be necessary to enable the "Coinage Act of 1873" to be put in operation on the first of April next, the date fixed in the act for it to go into effect.

The Superintendent of the building has been instructed to provide accommodations for you, and the Chief Clerk will detail a clerk to assist you.

In carrying out this request you
are authorized to visit the mints and
assay office, where and when you
may deem necessary.

Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) Geo S Boutwell
Secretary.

A true copy.
M C Johannes -
US Mint Service.

Treasury
(Boutwell)
to Feb 24. 1873.
Mr. H. R. Linderman
(copy)

Requesting him to
prepare instructions,
blanks & tables under
the Coinage Act of 1873.

Rec. Mar 24/73

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York, Feb 21, 1873.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20 instant relative to the recoupage of our light gold coins. As in the present condition of the Mint it will not facilitate the work to ship the second million referred to in my letter of the 19, as therein advised, I shall defer it until the 24, or 25. Meanwhile I will be obliged if you can send us keys of the description mentioned in my previous letter, as we have none on hand that are in a proper condition.

Hon Jas Pollock
Director of the Mint.

Very respectfully
Wm H. Wells
Asst. Tr. U.S.

Messrs J & P H S
New York Mch 21/73

Thos Mainhouse
Ward Mass

in reference to shipping
small can to the client
for reconing, and
requesting that Negs
be sent him.

Recd Mch 22/73

M&R Office
21 March 1873

Hon. James Pollock
Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir

In reply to the letter of the Treasury Department of 26th Ult. I suggest the following views,

Charges

1 In regard to charges for operating on Bullion, we cannot readily present a comparative table of those now in use, and those proposed, because those in the printed "Instructions" appear to me rather confused, & somewhat intermixed.

I suggest the following Table of Charges:

I. Mitting Ductile Bullion

1. <u>Gold</u> .	For converting Standard Bullion into Coin	$\frac{1}{5}$ of 1 pr. ct.
"	" " " Standard bars	$\frac{1}{10}$ — "
"	Fine Gold into Fine Bars	$\frac{1}{20}$ — "

2. Silver

For converting Standard Bullion into Coin	1 ¢ per oz.
" " " " " Trade Dollar	1 ¢ " "
" " " " " Bars	$\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ " "
" " fine silver into Fine Bars	$\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ " "

II. Toughening Bullion

For toughening brittle gold	$\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 2 ¢ pr. oz. gross
" " " Silver	$\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 1 ¢ " "

III. Parting Gold Bullion (by Acids or Chlorine)

For Parting Gold & Silver, according to fineness:

(over)

(2)

When below 250 m — Gold.	1½¢ pr. oz. gross
" from 250½ to 500 m — " —	2 ¢ " "
" " 500½ to 750 m — " —	2½¢ " "
" above 750 m — " —	3 ¢ " "

IV. Refining Bullion

1. Gold For refining Gold Bullion, the same rates of Charge as for Parting (III.), with the additional charge of ¼¢ pr. oz. gross for every 100 m (10 pr. ct.) of copper.

When the Bullion deposited is new U.S. Gold Coin, the whole refining charge should be 1½¢ pr. oz.

2. Silver. For refining Silver Bullion, for Fine Bars:

If above 950 m — silver	1¢ pr. oz. gross
" from 950 to 800 m — " —	1½¢ " "
" below 800 m — " —	2 ¢ " "

For refining silver bullion for Standard metal, the same charges to be made on the number of standard ounces which the silver of the bullion is calculated to make.

If the metal parted or refined be brittle, the above charge for Toughening (II.) may be added for gold and silver.

V. Charges for Alloy

The copper used for alloyage of fine metal should be charged 2¢ pr. Troy ounce.

VI. Assay

For Assays of bullion made into unparted bars one dollar.

To the above table I would add the following remarks arising from the letter of the Dept of 26th Ult.

It is suggested page 3. that in the estimate of charges the amount of sweep recoverable from the residuary fluxes, &c. should be ~~not~~ deducted. ~~from the~~ It appears to me to be wholly impracticable to determine the wastage of precious metal for each deposit, beyond what is now & has long been the practice of the U. S. Mint, by gathering up all excepting the small indeterminate quantity that must pass into sweep. This is so exceedingly small that for each deposit, ~~the~~ as only to become sensible from its accumulation in time. To assume a certain ratio of loss to be allowed for each deposit, would wrong one depositor of his full due, and add more than his due to another, & would moreover from its insignificance scarcely alter the charges made. I think therefore that it should remain as now with the Treasury Dept.

While I affirm with others that it would be most desirable to avoid making deductions, yet it would seem to be wholly impracticable to avoid them wholly. 1st because the allowance for wastage on the M & R. accounts is fairly such as must necessarily occur from operating on gold & silver in fire and chemicals, & such should be borne by the depositor. 2nd because with the cleanest ~~for~~ castings some impurities can be found on the surface, & much more in proportion to impurity of metal, & hence the weight of a bar of bullion is the weight of that bullion, with the addition of impurities. The remark on letter of 26th Ult. p. 5. that refining should be done as far as practicable in the Deposit melting is impracticable in my judgment, because

in the case of many deposits of bad quality, the attempt to render them fit for coinage in the deposit room, (i.e. fit for making the deposit for coinage) would result in too great loss of bullion to the depositor.

It might be said that some of these losses only prove a loss to my accounts, but it should be remembered that all my losses are a positive loss to the Gov^t, for they enter into my wastage which the Gov^t makes good up to the legal limit of wastage.

Very truly yours
J. C. Booth
M. S. R.

M. & R. Office
Mch. 21. 1873

Views of Prof. Booth.
M. & R. on the Subject
of Charges for toughening,
refining &c Gold & Silver
Bullion. in reply to
letter of Treas. Dep't.
of 26th ult.

Recd March 21/73.

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't,
NEW YORK.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
NEW YORK.

12 O. H. PALMER, Sec'y,

Dated *Wash DC* *Mar 21* 187*8*

Received at *1140*

To *Hon James Pollock*
Director
U S Mint
24 *Pha Pa*

Please forward immediately via overland
express dies for New silver coinage
to San Francisco & Carson and at
your earliest convenience necessary
weights for adjustment of same

43rd *H R Hinderman*
Govt Rate U S Mint Service

COMMISSION J. W. BYRNE
811A 435M
CONFIDENTIAL
THIS MESSAGE JUST RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

S. E. cor. Ninth and Chestnut Sts.,

Where any reply should be sent.

Direct Wires.

H. R. Süderman
Washington D.C.

New dies for Silver
Coinage to be sent to
Oregon and San Francisco,
immediately by Express.

Recd Feb 21/73

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blank of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't,
NEW YORK.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
O. H. PALMER, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

Dated Wash D.C. Mch 20 1873

Received at 10/10

To James Pollock
Director Mint

Lumpsum sheets appear to contemplate the use of one sheet for both deposits & purchases of silver. I think we should use one sheet for deposits & another for purchases have him prepare two forms & transmit

14 R Hinderman
37/Collect U S Mint service

COMMISSIONER J. W. FRYER
This message was received at the Office of the
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

S. E. cor. Ninth and Chestnut Sts.,

Where any reply should be sent.

Direct Wire

H. R. Sinderman

Washington
D.C.

Wants Mr. Slinger
to modify deposit
bulletin sheets.

Rec'd Mch 20/73

Insured by ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

for

to

only.

For the Company,

Insurance, \$

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

\$ 1000.000

New York, *Nov 29* 187*3*

Received from

*Ass Treasurer**William Allen**10 Keys**Good*

Sealed and said to contain

Addressed

*A. M. M. M.**Philadelphia Pa*

Upon the special acceptance and agreement that this Company is to forward the same to its agent nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there to deliver the same to other parties to complete the transportation—such delivery to terminate all liability of this Company for such package; and also, that this Company are not to be liable in any manner, or to any extent for any loss, damage or detention of such package, or of its contents, or of any portion thereof, occasioned by the acts of God, or by any person or persons acting or claiming to act in any military or other capacity in hostility to the government of the United States, or occasioned by civil or military authority, or by the acts of any armed or other mob or riotous assemblage, piracy or the dangers incident to a time of war, nor when occasioned by the dangers of railroad transportation, or ocean or river navigation, or by fire or steam, unless specially insured by this Company and so specified in this receipt. In no event is this Company to be liable for a greater sum than that above mentioned, nor shall it be liable for any such loss unless the claim therefor shall be made in writing, at this office, within thirty days from this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed, and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained shall extend to, and enure to the benefit of, each and every Company, or person, to whom the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY may entrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability thereof of such other Company or person.

For the Company

Freight,

Amey

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York, *March 20th*, 1873.

Sir

*I have this day forwarded to
you for receiptage \$1000.000. in quarter
Eagles, and inclose Adams Express Co's
receipt.*

Very respectfully

W. H. W. H. W. H.
Asst. T. U. S.

James Pollock, Esq
Treas. U. S. Mint.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Killbuck, Jr
Asst Secy U.S.
New York

Towards \$1,000,000,
in Quarter Eagles
for recoinage.

Recd Mar 21/73

United States Assay Office,

New York, March 20 1873.

Sir:

I send enclosed my requisition upon the Secretary of the Treasury for \$39,200, on acc of Appropriations for the current fiscal year, which I would thank you to forward as early as convenient with your official approval.

Very Respectfully,
Geo. B. Satter
Superintendent

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia,
Penn^a.

U. S. Treasury Office.
New York, N.Y. Feb. 20/73.

Thos. C. Selton,
Superintendent

Requisition on Sec. of
Treas. for \$39,200.

21 Enclosures.

Recd. Feb 21/73

The silver dollar of 1795 is worth
from \$1.50. to \$10.00 according
to the condition of the coin.

Bank of Athens

Athens, Ohio. March 20 1873

Superintendent
U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Dear Sir:

A party here wishes us to enquire of you if U. S. silver dollars of 1795 are worth any premium over common silver and if so, how much? An answer will greatly oblige

Respectfully Yours
J. D. Brown

Geo. D. Brown, Esq
Athens O.

Enquires the
Market value of
silver dollars of
1795.

Recd Nov 22/73

S

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

Mr Henry Froem-
ner, of your city, is preparing for the
use of the Assistant Treasurer at New-
York a series of Troy weights, which
are to be completed by the 30th inst.
These weights are to be compared
with the standard weights of the Mint
for the purpose of testing their correct-
ness. Please afford Mr Froemner the
facilities for this comparison, and if
found satisfactory have a proper certifi-
cate made out to accompany the
Weights.

weights.

Very respectfully,
Mr. A. Richardson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Trig Treasury
(Richardson)

Trig weights by
Henry Roemer for
N.Y. assay office
to be compared with
Trig weights in the
Mint & certified.

Rec. Mar 21/73

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York, *Nov 19*, 1873.

Sir,

I am advised by the Secretary of the Treasury, that instructions have been given you, to receive the light gold coin received from this Office, at the rate of \$2000000 a week, and to enable you to comply with these instructions, I am directed to transmit to the Mint, for conversion into double eagles, the light greater eagles on hand, in such amounts as you may require.

In pursuance of these orders, I propose to ship to the Mint tomorrow by Express, \$1,000,000, and the same amount on the 21, or 22^d, continuing the shipments thereafter, to the extent of

\$2,000,000 each week. Please advise me if this arrangement will be satisfactory to you.

I will be obliged if you will send us tomorrow by Express, ten or twenty specie keys, such as would contain \$5,000 in silver. If you have none of this description, we will order them here. I am informed that the Express Company will make no charge for transporting them from Philadelphia to New York.

Hon Jas Pollock
Director of the Mint

very respectfully
Thos Hillhouse
Asst. M. A. S.

Thomas Hillhouse

U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

New York,

March 19, 1873.

Relating to *recoining* of
light gold coin.

Rec'd. U.S. mint
Mar. 20/73

No. of Enclosures

S. M. D.
Treasury of the United States,

CASH DIVISION,

Washington. March 19th 1843

Sir,

I inclose my Transfer check, No 3051
on Asst. Treasurer, Philadelphia, \$2.000⁰⁰
to your order.

In exchange for this, please forward
at your earliest convenience
\$1.400 in 5 cent nickels
600 " 1 " " " = \$2.000⁰⁰

Very respectfully,

D. D. Levens

Treasurer U. S.

My 3/20/43
Hon. James Pollock

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer U.S.

Mar. 19th 1873

Enclosing Dft. \$2000
for small coin

Rec'd + Ans'd.

Mar. 20/73 —

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 19., 1873.

Dear Sir,

Since writing you to day
Gen. Lathrop's reply to Secretary's
letter respecting tariff of charges
has come to hand. He
proposes the Coinage of
trade-dollars for the time
being (make the experiment of
introducing it into China's
trade) at $1/5$ of one per
centum. He states (and with
some force) that until the
experiment of introduction into
China is tried the coinage
of such coin will be right
and that as the regular
force will have to be employed

With or without this course,
the only expense to be covered,
is materials & use of machinery

Very truly yours
H. B. L.

Hungarian Book

Dr. W. R. Linderman
Washington D. C.

Receipt & Expense
of the San Francisco
12. which proposes
a change of 15000
of 1 per centum for
converting "trade dollars".

Rec'd. Oct 20/75.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

I Enclose for your information blank form of Official Bond which the Department will on the 1st prox require you to execute with one or more sureties in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

The sufficiency of the sureties must be certified by the U.S. Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

This Bond will be required in compliance with section 11 of the Coinage Act

Act of 1873, which act becomes op-
erative on the 1st proximo.

Very respectfully,

W^m A. Richardson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Secy Treasury
(Richardson)

Enclosing form
of Official Bond for
Supt U.S. Mint at
Phil^a

Recd Oct 20/73

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,
Director of the Mint of
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

As it is deemed important that you should be fully advised in relation to the mode of conducting business under the new coinage Act, which becomes operative on the first proximo, I have caused printed copies of the Act to be forwarded to you, and with the same view now transmit the instructions which will be substantially adopted on that date.

Very respectfully,
Wm. A. Richardson.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec'y Treasury
(Richardson)

Enclosing copies of the
Coinage Act of 1873.

Also copies of pro-
posed instructions
under that Act.

Rec'd Mar 22/73

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1873/MARCH (CONT.)
